Robert Minor Goes to Cleveland to Unmask G. O. P. for Daily Worker Readers---See Page 2

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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MINNESOTA UPHOLDS JUNE 17

Western Electric Backed By World Trust

BIG CHICAGO PLANT PART OF SCAB RULE

Hatred of Labor Unions Marks Firm's Policy

The Western Electric Company is part of the electrical trust of the world.

The Western Electric has the largest single plant manufacturing electrical equipment. This is the Hawthorne plant between Chicago and Cicero, where 40,000 workers go each day to slave for the electric trust of the world.

Western Electric is also part of the world-choking money trust of J. P. Morgan and Company.

World-wide Scab Plan.

Western Electric, thru its industrial and financial affiliations, covers the globe with its anti-labor policies, piece-work speed-up system, and strict open-shop non-union plan.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company control Western Electric directly. American Telephone and Telegraph owns or controls practically all the telephone systems in America and in all other countries, thru its licensing arrangement. It has supplanted the American Bell Telephone Company, which it absorbed a few years ago.

Alexander Bell, the American who invented the telephone, died a comparatively poor man, but the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which has been built upon his first invention, waxes fatter in money profits and wider investments each year.

In 1909, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company acquired control of Western Union. The government of the United States politely chided the company under the anti-trust laws and the marriage was supposed to dissolve. However, the divorce was not complete, for the companies are cousins thru their relations in the General Electric Company and in J. P. Morgan and Company.

Three of the directors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which controls the Western Electric, are also directors of the General Electric Company, a surface "rival" of Western Electric. These men are George F. Baker, G. P. Gardner and Philip Stockton.

Oliver Ames, director of General Electric, is also a director of the Western Union; so the relationship between Western Electric, thru American Telephone and Telegraph and General Electric, to Western Union is only a little more removed on paper than in 1909. The divorced wife mere-

(Continued on page 2.)

FARM WIFE CLAIMS OVER $100,000 FOR THIRTY YEARS LABOR

NEW YORK, June 2.—In 30 years one farmer's wife has served 235,425 meals, she told a farm magazine which recently sent out a questionnaire on "How Much Is a Woman Worth?"

Other things the one woman has done include:

"Made 33,190 loaves of bread.
"Baked 5,930 cakes and 7,960 pies.
"Canned 1,550 quarts of fruit.
"Raised 7,660 chickens.
"Churned 5,450 pounds of butter.
"Put in 36,461 hours sweeping, washing and scrubbing."

The woman closed her letter with this:

"I estimate the worth of my labor conservatively at $115,485.50, none of which I ever collected."

La Follette Effort at Disruption Fails

LaFollette has received his answer! Instead of weakening under his attack on the June 17th Convention, the Farmer-Labor Party forces all over the country have rallied with enthusiasm to St. Paul, and with resentment against LaFollette. In a few short days here are some of the items in this answer:

Workers Party denounces LaFollette as an enemy of the organized Farmer-Labor Party movement.

Arrangements Committee of June 17th declares that the Convention will proceed without LaFollette and find another candidate.

Progressive Party of Nebraska thru Secretary William H. Green, declares that it goes to June 17th to fight for the formation of a Party, with a candidate and platform pledged to fight the capitalist parties.

William Bouck, president of the Western Progressive Farmers and the Washington State Farmer-Labor Party, says: "We are not for any candidate who still hangs to skirts of the old parties. Our convention meets this week and will speak in no uncertain terms on this matter."

Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation Executive meets, with the personal representative of LaFollette present, and votes overwhelmingly to redouble its efforts for the June 17th Convention.

California state convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, meeting in San Francisco, unanimously endorses June 17th, and elects delegates instructed to fight for the formation of a national party.

"The St. Paul Convention is not called to crown a king, but to found a party," declared R. D. Cramer, leader of the Minnesota movement which is in the forefront in workers' political action.

LaFollette has received his answer! Instead of breaking up the St. Paul Convention, he has roused every thinking worker to fight with tenfold energy to make it a real convention. Instead of taking the leadership of the discontented masses away from St. Paul and isolating the Communists, he has isolated himself and solidified the movement with the revolutionary elements. Instead of enhancing his own prestige, he has revealed his true role of middle-class disruptor, and shown to the workers the necessity of a working class party and leadership.

THE DISRUPTIONISTS HAVE FAILED!
ALL ABOARD FOR JUNE 17th AND ST. PAUL!

WESTERN ELECTRIC BARS JEWISH WORKERS AS "AGITATORS"; BIG OPEN SHOP PLANT LIKE PRISON

Workers in the Western Electric plant inform the DAILY WORKER that from the time the men are hired and all thru their daily work in the plant, the weight of a non-union management bears heavily upon them.

To get a job in the plant where 40,000 men toil under the eyes of slave-driving efficiency experts and straw bosses, the worker does not need to have a gifted education or a show of intelligence. The employment office is instructed to hire those men the most likely to be willing slaves.

The DAILY WORKER reporter stood in a little line at the hiring force. In front of him was a fat Italian, with a large mustache, who, evidently understood little English. He was a middle aged man, who seemed to have had all the spirit worked out of him here in free America. In front of the Italian was a younger lad, who boasted of a course in a school of engineering. The men were applying for one job which was open in one of the assembling departments.

Me, Mister, Take Me!

While the young man was being interviewed, the Italian leaned over the rail and pleaded, "Me, Mister, take me. Me, mister, me!" "All right, you're hired," said the employment manager. The Western Electric hires those who are most eager for jobs. They will not hire Jews because, as one of them explained, "Jews are a lot of agitators. If we filled the place up with Jews, the men here would want a union right away."

One of the Western Electric Workers, who operates a punch pressing machine, told the DAILY WORKER that "It's a favorite trick in these large companies. The Western Electric won't hire Jews. Go down town to another large plant and they won't take Germans. Then somewhere else they won't take Italians, and in another place they want no one but Italians. If the workers fall for that kind of stuff, how are we ever going to get a union? The bosses are always trying to divide the workers and keep down their pay."

A Slave Wage.

This would seem to be the truth in the Western Electric plant at any rate, as workmen there declare the average wage paid men in the shops to be less than 46 cents an hour. For this small wage, the men have to punch a time clock and "take everything" from the straw bosses who are especially hired to speed up production in the different shops.

"The men never get a vacation without pay," one worker told the DAILY WORKER. "They are paid for exactly the number of hours that are punched on the clock and not a cent more. The men get no pay while they are sick, or away from the plant for any reason.

Just Like a Prison.

This man, who works in the yards, said that once the workers come into the plant, they are not allowed outside until the end of the shift. "The only way you can get out is to get a sick slip from the company hospital," he said. "Special policemen guard every gate. The place looks more like a prison than a place of employment."

Girls who work in the plant are made to do the same kind of work, but their pay is much less. There are three shifts working in the Western Electric. The girls, many of them very young, are made to work on the night shift as well as the men.

BUILDING TRADES BOOM BEGINS TO WANE; JOBS GROWING FEWER

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Employment in the building trades thruout the United States is now slackening, according to reports tabulated by John Donlin, president of the building trades department of the A. F. of L.

MELLON BANK DADDY OF ALL BOOTLEGGERS

Means Tells of Loans on Green River Booze

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Mellon's own bank in Pittsburgh is "the daddy of all the bootleggers," and dry laws are violated wholesale in order that this and other banks may release the money they have loaned on whisky in warehouses, Gaston B. Means, former Burns agent, told the senate committee investigating the department of justice.

Means testified that Jess Smith, pal of Harry Daugherty, employed him on special work when Means was suspended from regular duty in Burns' bureau, and that Smith explained to him that the justice department crowd wanted to get full charge of the dry law enforcement "in order to swing this whisky business" in which the illegal sale of whisky removal permits was proving enormously profitable graft. While the Daugherty crowd was doing fairly well in the sale of protection to bootleggers, it was jealous of the infinitely greater opportunities controlled by Mellon as chief of prohibition enforcement.

Big Loans on Stuff.

Means read the riddle, also, of the pleas of guilty entered by the millionaire LaMontagne brothers, fashionable New York clubmen, and their serving a year each in jail as principals in the ring that handled Green River whisky. Mellon's bank had heavy loans on the stuff, and Means had secured for the department of justice the evidence of collusion between Rex Sheldon, who secured the withdrawal permits, and Mellon and Fred Upham, treasurer of the Republican national committee. Sheldon was to pay Upham, for the permits, a large sum to help discharge the debt of the national committee. He said Sen. Bursum of New Mexico, who had sent Sheldon to Mellon, disclaimed any knowledge of the deal.

Mellon Controls Press.

Means stated that Mellon's undersecretary, Gilbert, told him that Mellon was strong enough with the metropolitan press to "pretty near control" its publication of anything against Mellon in this affair. One of the lawyers for the LaMontagnes, he further asserted, offered him $100,000 if he would testify in the trial that the confession of their bookkeeper, Stevens, to the whole plot had been secured by third-degree methods. He refused the bribe, and they pleaded guilty rather than expose the two big political parties' share in the whisky ring operations.

Send in that Subscription Today.

British Workers Tell Chinese That Russia is Friend

MOSCOW, April 25—(By Mail).—A deputation of British labor, headed by Mr. Pursell, president of the Trade Union congress, and composed of Messrs. Mills, Kenworthy, MacLean, Coats, secretary of the "Hands Off Russia" committee, called on the Chinese charge d'affaires at London and presented him a memorandum, wherein it is stated that the labor circles sympathize with China's struggle for national independence and look upon the Soviet government as the best friend of China in the international domain.

The authors of the memorandum voice confidence that China will make abortive alien influences in her negotiations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Send in that Subscription Today.

REBUKES DISRUPTIONISTS, ELECTS DELEGATES TO ST. PAUL CONVENTION; LAFOLLETTE SUPPORTERS APOLOGETIC

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2.—The backbone of the LaFollette attack on the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention was completely broken when the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation voted, almost unanimously, to stay in the June 17th gathering in spite of the Wisconsin senator and all the disruptive forces allied with him.

This means that the powerful Minnesota Farmer-Labor movement stands solid in its support of the class Farmer-Labor Party, and that the two Minnesota senators, Hendrik Shipstead and Magnus, who have been wavering toward LaFollette, will have to straighten up if they are to maintain standing with Minnesota's workers and farmers.

The State Committee of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation meeting here Sunday gave its answer to the attack of Senator LaFollette in no uncertain terms. By an almost unanimous vote, it decided to reaffirm its support of the June 17th Convention and elected its quota of five delegates to the convention.

After LaFollette's statement had appeared in the newspapers thruout the country, considerable apprehension was felt as to just what course was best to follow. Acting on the request of Senator Magnus Johnson, William Mahoney chairman of the Minnesota movement, issued a call for a meeting of the state committee, inviting at the same time, representatives of all sections of the labor and farmer movements thruout the state.

Mr. Mahoney opened the meeting by setting forth the situation that had arisen and called on those present to frankly state their reactions to the LaFollette letter and their opinion as to whether the convention should be held. G. T. Lindsten of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen took the floor and in a short, snappy statement said he was for a class Farmer-Labor party.

John F. Sinclair, a Minneapolis banker, and known here as a representative of Senator LaFollette, said that the senator had probably been subjected to great pressure by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

When questioned by R. D. Cramer of Minneapolis, he admitted that there was a possibility that LaFollette had been forced to sign on the dotted line in order to receive campaign funds from the brotherhood organizations.

He said that he was not in entire accord with the position of LaFollette, but inasmuch as there was no one else that could be considered, and inasmuch as he had repudiated the June 17 convention, Sinclair urged that Minnesota exert every influence to have the convention called off. He expressed fear that if it was held the convention would be dominated by Communists.

After all of those present had expressed their opinions the state committee went into executive session. A motion was immediately made to proceed with the election of the five delegates to which Minnesota was entitled in the national convention.

Frank Starkey of St. Paul asked that the motion to elect delegates be laid on the table pending decision on the admittance of the Communists to the June 17 convention.

He then made a motion requesting the arrangements committee to revoke the invitation to the Workers party, stating that he did not care what action the arrangements committee took on the request, that his motion was merely for public consumption in view of LaFollette's statement. Robley D. Cramer of Minneapolis in a masterful way defended the right of the Workers party to admittance in the convention. He pointed out that no motion had been made to exclude the bankers or other capitalist parties from the Farmer-Labor party. He said he was not a Communist, but that he could not help but admire the manner in which the Workers party had worked to build the Farmer-Labor party. Referring to the cablegra[m] from the Third International, h[e] said he was not ashamed to receive greetings from the first workers and farmers' government in the world, and asked the committee if they were in favor of restoring the czar to power in Russia. He finished his address by comparing the Workers party in the Farmer-Labor party to the small lifeboats that swing on the side of every ocean liner, stating that in time of crisis the workers and farmers would find the Communist elements their sole source of strength.

Mr. Mahoney said he had every confidence in the sincerity of the Communists. He explained their reasons for supporting the Farmer-Labor movement and the aggressive support they had given to the June 1 convention.

"I do not agree with their tactics. I think they give expression to many sentiments that might better be left unsaid, but the charge that they are trying to sneak into this movement is false. They have been open and above board in their actions in support of the June 17 convention," he said.

A vote was then taken and the resolution to exclude the Workers party was defeated and the motion to elect the five delegates carried. William Mahoney, chairman; R. L. Harmon, secretary; Louis Enstrom, John Kennedy and Hemming Nelson were elected. All are farmers except Mahoney.

Berlin Banks Breaking.

BERLIN, June 2.—Since April 1, an average of one bank per day has failed in Berlin. From the provinces similar reports arrive. Even at that the Bankers' association announces that the number of banks today is 25 per cent in excess of prewar.

CALIFORNIA F-L PARTY JOINS WASHINGTON IN SUPPORTING JUNE 17

Special to the Daily Worker.

SAN FANCISCO, Calif., June 2.—Washington and California Farmer-Labor parties are supporting the June 17 convention in St. Paul regardless of Senator Robert M. LaFollette's attack, according to a wire sent to Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party, by John C. Kennedy, secretary of the Washington Farmer-Labor party.

Kennedy's wire was sent from this city, where he has been attending the California state Farmer-Labor convention. It reads:

"Washington supports St. Paul convention regardless of attitude of LaFollette. California organizes Farmer-Labor party. Elects five delegates."

CALIFORNIA BACKS JUNE 17TH MEET

LaFollette Disruption Drive Big Failure

((Special to Daily Worker.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—The convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of California meeting here voted unanimously to send delegates to the June 17 convention at St. Paul.

This was a terrific defeat for the LaFollette disruptionists, who had expected to split the California convention on this issue, with the aid of the senator's recent manifesto.

The convention also went on record for the formation of a national party, as distinct from the LaFollette idea of a personal campaign and as against the idea of loose coalition.

The absolute necessity for a definite party organization to be built at St. Paul was accepted by the convention.

"Red Bogey" Fails.

Delegates were also selected to go to Cleveland on July 4, for the purpose of trying to swing that body into the party formed at St. Paul, June 17.

Attempts by a few delegates to raise the "red bogey man" against these measures were laughed down by the convention.

Send in that Subscription Today.

JAPAN AND U. S. TO TERMINATE MUTUAL PACT

Diplomatic Crisis Over Exclusion Ban.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — The American government in the near future will dispatch a courteous reply to the protest of Japan against the new law excluding Japanese immigration from the United States.

One of the principal points of the American response, it is understood, will be formally to bring to an end the gentlemen's agreement of 1908, by which Japan voluntarily restricted her immigrants here to a minimum.

Japan in her note of protest declared the new law made it impossible for her to continue the gentlemen's agrement, which the protest described as having been "abruptly overthrown by legislative action on the part of the United States."

Whether the Japanese claim that the exclusion law violates the spirit of the commercial treaty of 1911 will be refuted in Hughes' reply is not finally decided, but the state department is in a position to show that this government made ample reservations at the time of the negotiation of the treaty that the right of the United States to legislation on immigration was not to be effected.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SAMOANS WANT TO KNOW WHY U. S. NAVY RUNS THEIR ISLAND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa, June 2.—Removal of the rule and control of the United States Navy over American Samoa is demanded in a petition sent President Coolidge with the signatures of 3000 residents.

A civil government is asked for in place of the present administration, and congress is urged to take early action in the matter.

Islanders who have previously written complaints against the local administration have received replies from their congressmen that nothing can be done because American Samoa is not classed or accepted as part of the United States.

Residents are beginning to wonder just what their status is and why the United States Navy should regulate their lives when they are not recognized as American subjects and no state of war or rebellion exists.

GO TO CLEVELAND G. O. P. CONVENTION WITH MINOR!

FRENCH HEAD MAY BE GIVEN NOTICE TO QUIT

Poincare Hands In His Resignation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, June 2.—Raymond Poincare and his cabinet resigned. The next resignation may be that of President Millerand.

At a caucus of the left groups held yesterday, it was decided to refuse the task of forming a government at the hands of Millerand. In other words, the president's resignation is demanded.

As Poincare was leaving the Elysees palace after officially bringing his government's career to an end, Millerand expressed the hope that they would return soon.

A motion reading: "We declare that no member of the Radical Socialist party can accept from President Millerand the task of forming a cabinet" was rejected by the left caucus as too harsh, and the following amendment adopted: "We believe the maintenance of Elysees by President Millerand wounds the republican conscience and will be a source of incessant conflicts between the government and chief of staff and a constant danger for the regime itself.

The strength of the respective groups in the left bloc is as follows: Radical Socialists, 142; Unified Socialists, 102 (this is the party of Jean Longuet and corresponds to the American Socialist party and favors the Dawes plan); Independent Socialists, 8; Republican Socialists, 44, and 49 radical lefts who are under Briand's influence. The 29 Communist deputies are not in the left bloc, which is left only in the sense that it represents a different group of interests from those backing Poincare.

The Unified Socialists have not yet agreed to accept cabinet positions in the next government, but if Herriot agrees to their demand that he refuse to form a government unless Millerand resigns the presidency, the Socialists may reconsider their policy of refusing to collaborate with capitalist parties in the cabinet. The older Socialists, including Paul Boncour, Pierre Renuadel and Alexandre Varenne, have publicly advocated the policy of cabinet collaboration, and political prophets immediately after the elections were of the opinion that the protests of the Socialists against accepting portfolios in the Herriot cabinet were only for bargaining purposes.

The so-called moderate Socialists are willing that Herriot should form a government provided Millerand agrees to quit—on June 10. It is rumored that the president will stick to his job like a limpit to a rock until he is forced to quit.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Roumanian King Has Close Shave When Munitions Explode

BUCHAREST, June 2.—Many persons were killed and injured and the royal families of Roumania and Greece barely escaped with their lives when munitions magazines and artillery dumps near Bucharist blew up in a series of deafening explosions that continued thruout Wednesday.

One shell exploded with terrific effect on the exact spot where King Ferdinand had been standing a few seconds before.

Send in that Subscription Today!

SOVIET RECOGNITION ENDORSED BY JUDGES IN UNIVERSITY DEBATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—Debaters arguing for the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States government, got the unanimous support of the three judges at a contest between two debating teams of the Creighton university Oratorical society in the university auditorium.

Frank P. Fogarty, Wilfred Fleming and Joseph A. Ball for the affirmative, showed that recognition of the great Russian Republic was important to the United States from both economic and humanitarian reasons. The negative debaters attempted to revive some of the myths of anti-Bolshevik propaganda. Ira O. Jones, E. J. Paluka and Arthur Mullen, were the judges.

What Do You Know of the Western Electric?

What do you know about Western Electric?

You've seen the company's "ads" for electric equipment.

Maybe you know that Western Electric makes almost all the telephone apparatus used in the world,—and a lot of the radio equipment.

Do you realize that the Western Electric plant at Hawthorne, just between Chicago and Cicero, is the second largest factory in the world? Henry Ford's big plant is the only one greater.

Forty thousand people work at the Hawthorne Western Electric plant alone. Most of these workers are young men and women. Most of them are working under the speediest piece work system human ingenuity can devise.

There is not the least shred of a workers' organization allowed the Western Electric employes.

The House of Morgan controls the Western Electric.

The DAILIY WORKER has started a series of articles to continue for an indefinite period, showing up the conditions of servitude under the hand of Morgan at the Western Electric's Hawthorne shops.

The DAILY WORKER is going to give you the FACTS about one of the biggest monopolies in the world.

Workers of the Western Electric will learn FACTS about their bosses they never dreamed of.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER will learn FACTS about the bosses of big industry and government they have not known before.

Watch for the Western Electric articles!

Get your DAILY WORKER every day!

Scab Rule at Western Electric

(Continued from page 1.)

ly married another member of the same family. She and her 535 relations (subsidiary companies of Western Union) kept their connections secure.

Western Electric and General Electric organized international companies to handle their export business. General Electric formed the Radio Corporation of America to take over the old Marconi company.

Its Hooks in Everything.

General Electric, close relative, remember, of Western Electric, has as subsidiaries companies manufacturing all kinds of electric appliances, glass works, and holding companies which control electric railways and electric light companies thruout the country. Electric irons, lamps, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, motors, everything, bring their returns to General Electric and Western Electric. Even carfare is likely to go into the coffers of the power trust.

The story of the electric family is as fascinating as a fairy tale, but it's painfully true. It hurts the worker every time he switches on the light in his home, every time he rides on the street railway, whenever his wife irons, or cooks, or washes, if she is lucky enough to have electric machines.

Forbids Workers to Organize.

But it is most painfully true when the worker is employed by the electric trust, the great family which gobbles up so greedily all the profits it can from the workers and farmers, too, of this country.

The worker employed by any of the fat electric family finds that he cannot organize with his fellow workers to get a little more for himself out of the company. No, the bosses want all the organization for themselves! The worker must believe the eighteenth century ideas of free individual action. He must deal single handed with the boss, altho the boss has long ago learned that he can get fatter by marrying his sons and daughters into all sorts of companies and keeping all the business he can "right in the family."

Largest in World.

The Western Electric company has the largest plant manufacturing telephone and electrical equipment in the world. This plant is at Hawthorne, just on the edge of Chicago and Cicero. And Western Electric is building the second largest plant of its kind in the world at Kearny, N. J.

The big ad of the Western Electric in the Saturday Evening Post and on the back of its own drug-dispensing Western Electric News shows a picture of the new plant, and heads it: "How your voice is turning a marsh into an industrial city." Then there is a picture of the 40,000 workers pouring out of the Hawthorne works gate, with the uniformed police who watch the departing workers, conspicuous by their absence. Of course they were spying from just inside the doorways, where they were hidden from the camera.

No Panic for W. E.

The Western Electric company has been manufacturing electrical equipment since 1869, and since 1877 has supplied the world with telephones. The present depression is not disturbing Western Electric, because it has just begun to put thru a neat little 20-year program which its "papas" thought out to keep them busy bringing in the profits.

This 20-year program is to change over all the manual telephones, where you kid the "hello" girls to get your connections, to automatic, or dial phones. This will keep Western Electric slaves occupied for years, according to the plan. Of course it will throw thousands of telephone operators, "centrals," out of jobs everywhere. But then they were learning how to organize and were getting too smart for the lordly fathers of the American Telephone and Telegraph company.

Like Docile Slaves.

Western Electric company likes docile, thrifty workers. Their employment office workers admit that they have to discriminate against Jewish workers and others that look as tho they had enough spunk to resist the speed-up system.

The Western Electric bosses at Hawthorne announce that they are particularly fond of Bohemian workers. The bosses assert that they find them amenable to the shop discipline and careful, quick workers. One of the company officials said:

"The Bohemians are good workers. Most of them own their own homes."

Want Workers to Stay Put.

The Western Electric bosses, like all their capitalist clan, want workers who will "stay put," who will pile up long service records, who will get loaded under a home mortgage and a family and maybe an auto, so that they won't buck against the boss when he tells them they must do twice as much as they used to and for the same pay.

The Western Electric bosses have flattered their Bohemian workers into working harder than ever. They tell the workers that they are fine people and the only dependable kind, and all that sort of bunk, until the Bohemian workers, or the Polish, think they are superior workers and become superrobots for the bosses.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Farmer Charges Bill Would Give Packers Millions

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—First effects of passage of the McNary-Haugen bill will be the making of a gift of $500,000,000 to the meat packers, thru inflation of the market value of their stock of goods on hand, says Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, in an appeal to the House membership to kill the measure.

"The House committee on agriculture, long controlled by the meat packers, millers and other exploiters of the farmers and producers," says Marsh, "annexed Mr. Chas. J. Brand, agent of the meat packers in the department of agriculture, to work out a bill satisfactory to the meat packers. He has done so, and attempted in this way to kill any real relief legislation for the farmers. The committee is afraid to have the Haugen bill discussed."

Send in that Subscription Today!

PRAGUE, June 2.—A meeting of the little entente will be held here on June 10 to consider the situation resulting from the dispute over Bessarabia between Russia and Roumania. The nations to be represtend at the conference are Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Poland. Roumania is pressing for an anti-Soviet alliance.

BRITISH LABOR GOVERNMENT HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Liberal Vote Blocks Tory Attack

LONDON, June 2.— The Ramsay MacDonald government has weathered another storm. By a vote of 300 to 252 it resisted the attempt of the Tory party to defeat it on the unemployment issue. The parliamentary technicality employed was a motion to reduce the salary of Tom Shaw, labor minister, one hundred pounds.

The liberals supported the Labor government with a very poor grace. Asquith warned MacDonald that he could not continue giving his support unless the Labor party's election promises were fulfilled. Ramsay MacDonald asks for more time and confesses that the task of making a capitalist governmental machine serve the interests of the workers who are unemployed—even in a small way—is much more difficult than he expected.

The premier promised that, if given time, he would revive business and put the unemployed to work, thus lifting a heavy tax burden off the backs of the "public." But in spite of his rosy optimism, his cabinet figures on a permanent army of unemployed numbering 800,000 men. A rather formidable army for the capitalists to contemplate supporting. A war to wipe out that many would be a blessing providing there were no other complications. But wars have a nasty habit of bringing other troubles in their train.

The liberals fear to tackle the problem of forming a government. The unemployment problem is the hardest nut for any government to crack. Asquith prefers to let MacDonald get wrecked before he assumes the salvaging role. The Tories are growing in unpopularity. MacDonald feels that he is safe for some time to come.

Several labor cabinet officials airplaned to the continent after the vote was taken. Stephen Walsh, secretary of state for war, went to Cologne for a two-day official inspection of British forces along the Rhine. Lord Thompson went to Prague to open the aeronautical exposition there. Frank Hodges, chief of His Majesty's navy, went to Vienna on another mission.

Meanwhile discontent in the ranks of labor over the inability or the unwillingness of the so-called labor government to relieve the workers' condition is growing. MacDonald and his crew are almost entirely concerned with stretching out their term in office as long as possible. They are shedding their "socialist" camouflage. They are wearing two faces and speaking two languages these days. To the capitalists they are imperialists and for the preservation of the present system. To the workers, they are for the establishment of a new order. Only J. H. Thomas repudiates socialism entirely and openly boasts of the present system and the blessings of imperialism.

Send in that Subscription Today!

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Open Air Meetings.

Thursday, June 5.

Section 6, South Brooklyn; 5th Avenue and 53rd Street. Speakers: Joseph Brahdy, Plason.

Friday, June 6.

Section 1, 14th Street and Irving Place. Speaker: Harry Winitzky.

Section 5, Brownsville; 1844 Pitkin ave., Speaker: George Siskind.

Section 6; 13th ave. and 42nd st., B'klyn. Speaker: Charles Brower; 25th st. and Mermaid av., Coney Island; Speaker: George Primoff.

Saturday, June 7.

Section 3, Bronx: 163rd st. and Prospect ave. Speakers: W. W. Weinstone and Louis Baum.

Section 4, Williamsburg: Grand St. Extention.

Section 5; Stone and Pitkin aves., Bklyn. Speakers: Rebecca Grecht and Chas. Mitchell.

Announcements of open air meetings will appear regularly in this column every Monday. Comrades in the vicinity are urged to attend these meetings to help in the sale and distribution of party literature, which will be a special feature of all open air meetings.

Special Branch Meeting.

The English Down Town Branch will hold a special meeting on Wednesday, June 4th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th st., Room 2, for the election of officers. Important matters relative to branch activity will be considered and all members must attend.

An interesting feature will be a report of the Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by Rebecca Grecht.

TOKIO, June 2.—The cabinet today decided to instruct Ambassador Hanihara, in Washington, to lodge a "solemn protest" with the United States Government because of adoption of the immigration law with the Japanese exclusion clause.

Simultaneously the foreign office issued a statement reviewing provisions of the exclusion clause and deeply regretting its passage "despite Japan's protestations."

Y. W. L. and T. U. E. L. Razz Fakers at Radical Picnic

Radicals started off the picnic season with a bang when they gathered by the hundreds at the joint affair held Decoration Day at the Altenheim Grove by the Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League. In an intermission between the dances in the pavilion, the crowd was addressed by Max Shachtman, editor of The Young Worker who called on the youth to be loyal to their own class on Decoration Day instead of to the capitalist war mongers; Lovett Fort-Whiteman, prominent negro orator, appealed for closer unity between white and black workers under the leadership of the Workers Party; and Bob Miner, editor of the Liberator, in a speech which was received with applause for the Communists and jeers for the fake progressives in the senate, rightly characterized LaFollette as one who seeks to be master of the workers instead of their servant.

As the old tale goes, a good time was had by all.

Send in that Subscription Today.

MISS FLYNN HITS KLAN MENACE AT FEDERATION MEET

Denounces Attack On Foreign Born Labor.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, who is in Chicago covering a series of speaking dates, will lecture Wednesday evening, before members of the Liberal Club in the Y. M. C. A. Building at 18 S. La Salle street. On Thursday night Miss Flynn addresses the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union at 214 N. State street.

Speaking on free speech before the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting Sunday, Miss Flynn defended the foreign-born workers. She said the new immigration laws are used as a sword hanging over the heads of the foreign-born workers, which will be dropped by the employers to deport the workers in time of strikes and labor trouble.

Hits K. K. K. and Legion.

"There are reactionary elements in the American Legion, who, like the Ku Klux Klan and the American Fascisti, are trying to create a reign of terror in this country by stirring up hatred and dividing the workers by antagonizing creeds, religions and nationalities against each other.

Miss Flynn declared that William J. Burns had tried to create a "red menace" in order to get larger appropriations out of Congress for his Bureau of Investigation, and now has resigned to go back to his nine grandchildren.

"The one hundred per cent Americans object to the foreigners being radical," said Miss Flynn. "But what makes the foreigner radical. He comes to this country enthusiastic about opportunities he has been led to expect. The United States Steel Corporation thru president Gary was recently dickering with Mussolini for him to transfer regiments of Italian workers to Gary's steel mills. Gary is after cheap labor.

Strike For Better Living.

"As soon as the foreign-born worker becomes acclimated he becomes discontented with his low standard of living and joins a union and fights for a decent standard of living. I say a striker who is fighting for better conditions is a better American than a good slave."

"Conditions in the industry of this country are what make the foreign-born workers radical. The reason these hundred per cent American organizations are fighting free speech, is because labor has something to say, and they fear the possibility of labor solidifying its ranks and dictating more and more the policies of the government."

Klan Signs at Mercer.

Miss Flynn told how at the trial of a Croation worker in Mercer, Pa., under a charge of criminal syndicalism, the Ku Klux Klan terrorized the jury by posting large signs at the entrance to the court room. She told how one negro woman on the jury had tears in her eyes as she concurred in the verdict of "guilty" but for fear of the Klan, did not dare to give the Croation worker the constitutional right of free speech.

Send in that Subscription Today.

She-Klanners in Knighties.

FRESNO, Cal.—In the first public Ku Klux Klan initition for women known in this state, nearly a hundred women took the oath here, with all the accompaniments of nighties and fiery crosses. It is believed that the klan is propagandizing particularly among women at the present time, its efforts to organize the men not having been successful in central and northern California.

WRITER AND CARTOONIST TO EXPOSE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION FOR NATION'S WORKERS AND FARMERS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Here is our big announcement!

Robert Minor is going to Cleveland next week to unmask the national Republican convention for the DAILY WORKER.

Thus we can assure the workers and farmers of the nation that they will get the real inside of this gathering.

* * * *

Minor Has But One Mission

Minor is a writer. Minor is a cartoonist. But, above all, Minor is a Communist.

Minor has but one mission in going to Cleveland. He will expose this political expression of Wall Street for what it really is.

* * * *

Revealing Words and Pictures

With words that singe, "Bob" Minor will reveal the true nature of this shameless harlot of the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Sinclairs and the Dohenys.

In striking pictures he will lampoon and caricature this party of the plunderers, in which Senator Robert Marion LaFollette still has hope.

* * * *

Know This Treachery

It is not enough that the workers and farmers know this party of the biggest profiteers. The oppressed, in the cities and on the land, must also really get acquainted with the treachery of the LaFollettes, the Borahs, the Brookharts and the Pinchots, who still cling to this party of "Strikebreaker" Coolidge.

That is the task that "Bob" Minor takes with him as he goes to Cleveland. It is a task that we believe he will successfully accomplish. And we know that all of our readers will have faith in "Bob" Minor that he will accomplish this task.

* * * *

Only Story Worth Reading

We are proud that we are able to make this announcement that "Bob" Minor will go to Cleveland. And we know that all of our readers are proud to hear of this announcement.

But we want to do more than congratulate ourselves upon the fact that our paper will tell the only story worth reading, of the Cleveland gathering.

* * * *

Seek Army of New Readers

What more is there that we want.

We want tens of thousands of more readers for the DAILY WORKER, in order that Minor's efforts at Cleveland may also reach and influence them.

We want to get tens of thousands of new readers on our mailing list this week, so that they will not miss a single one of Minor's articles, or cartoons, or drawings from the first day of the Cleveland gathering.

* * * *

One Against Many Thousands

Our DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper in the land fighting for the class Farmer-Labor party. All the other dailies, thousands of them, are against us.

In order to fight these thousands of enemies, on every hand, we must get more readers in order to crown our efforts with triumph. With tens of thousands of new readers we march forward to easy victory against all of our enemies.

* * * *

Get Into Action Today

Help in this big drive by sending in a list of new readers, at the special offer of a "TWO MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTION FOR $1." There is a "sub" blank in this column.

USE IT! USE IT TODAY!

My Answer to La Follette

THE DAILY WORKER,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find $..... to cover the list of ..... subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER taken on the list below. These "subs" were secured at the Special Rate of $1 for two months. This is my effort to let the workers and farmers know the truth about the attacks on the class farmer-labor movement.

NAME	ADDRESS
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Sent in by.....

Write plainly, in ink if possible. Better print the names. Send in for special $1 for two months sub cards.

DAUGHERTY'S SUCCESSOR PUTS SKIDS TO MORE BURNS' SLEUTHS

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Attorney General Stone announces that he has dismissed several more of the staff of the bureau of investigations, and that former Congressman Reavis had "resigned" as head of the war fraud prosecutions section. Stone promises to get action against all war fraud defendants and to prosecute all pending cases that have not come within the statute of limitations. Reavis promised the same thing when he took the job two years ago—at the time the impeachment of Daugherty was sidetracked.

EDUCATORS MEET IN WASHINGTON JUNE 29-JULY 4

President Is Preparing Patriotic Pleasures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The National Education Association, representing teachers from all over the United States, will hold its sixty-second annual meeting from June 29 to July 4, in this city. This is the first time for a quarter of a century that the teachers have met in the nation's capitol.

Special Groups to Meet.

Twenty-five affiliated and subsidiary organizations will meet here during the same week. Among them are the departments of business education, normal schools and teachers' colleges, physical education, rural education, and other special teaching groups.

Headquarters for the convention will be at the Central High School. The N. E. A., as the National Association is known, has a membership of about one-fifth of the total teaching population. It is not a rank and file organization, but is governed from the top, chiefly by the superintendents.

To See Approved Sights.

President Coolidge and other government officials are planning the usual welcoming outbursts for the teachers and are concocting plans for showing the visitors the regular run of historical and patriotic sights.

Of the 700,000 teachers in this country, it is estimated that one-fourth are under 31 years of age and one-half under 25. Five per cent of the teachers have had no more than grammar school training and barely one-half have been trained to an accepted minimum standard high school course and two years' normal school.

SCHOOL BOARD CONSIDERS PLAN FOR SKYSCRAPER

Supers Want Offices; Kids Can Wait

While thousands of Chicago school children are forced to crowd together in fire-trap, unsanitary schools, the board of education goes blithely ahead on plans for erecting for its own profit and use a "loop" skyscraper, at the northeast corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, to house its offices.

Business manager John E. Byrnes, who is supposed to be devising means for saving money in the school system, proposed the erection of the new board of education building. He suggests that about $400,000 net income could be derived from the renting out of the part of the building not used by the board.

The cost of the proposed building would be about $6,000,000 and could be financed by a school bond issue, according to the plans. Offices of the board are now scattered in various buildings and pay rental of $230,000 yearly.

Arthur L. Weeks, head of superintendent William McAndrew's building staff, has arrived and will work on the problem of relieving the congestion in the school buildings. A survey of the school population will be made at once, the board reports.

Indian Strikers Face British Army; Fight Starvation With Calm

By PAUL HOYER.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

BOMBAY, India, June 2.— Over 150,000 cotton workers of Bombay, including 30,000, woman and children workers, have been on strike or locked out ever since January of this year. Eighty-three cotton mills are involved, and every economic pressure known to capitalism is being brot into play to wear down the resistance of the workers. Owing to the lack of funds and the starvation of the workers, it looks as if the bosses were going to win out. Already 14 mills have responded.

The strike was called because the Mill Owners' Association refused to pay the workers their annual bonus. The strike was followed by a lockout. The British government declared its neutrality by detailing armed police and soldiery to guard the mill owners' property. Efforts to reopen the mills with strikebreakers failed.

The starving workers maintained resolute calm, and indulged only in peaceful meetings and demonstrations. Thousands went off to seek work in the villages. The desperate condition of the workers was enhanced by the refusal of the mill owners to pay them their January wages, already earned.

Upon the solution of the strike depends more than at first appears. Indian cotton manufacture, always a rival to Lancashire, England, seeks to increase its advantages by forcing down wages to increase profits and to enable Indian goods to be thrown on the market at a cheaper price. American workers should also watch this strike.

MEN TEACHERS' UNION DEMANDS THAT BOARD OF EDUCATION GIVE FULL PLANS FOR JUNIOR HIGHS

Full publicity on the new junior high system is demanded by the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers in a statement just issued. The men teachers protest the hurried and secret action of the board of education in adopting the junior high for Chicago schools.

What's in a Name?

The teachers find "no magic in the name" of the new plan, declaring that the system may be good or bad, depending on how it is worked out. They ask a number of thought-provoking questions which the board might well answer before they attempt the complete reorganization of the schools.

In view of the fact that the parents and teachers have been the most interested in the schools for the good of the children and community, they want to know what the board is going to do, the Men Teachers' federation asserts, especially when the parents vote for increased expenditures on school buildings at the same time they criticize board expenditures and tax increases.

Some of the queries in the report are:

To Avoid New Buildings?

Are we to have junior high schools established for the seventh, eighth and ninth grades to avoid building more expensive four-year high school buildings? And are we then to have the elementary schools of the first six grades reorganized into the factory platoon system, which every parent and teacher of younger children would oppose if the plans were known?

When an overcrowded grade school is taken over for a junior high school, are the smaller children to be scattered to distant elementary schools (where they can be housed under the platoon system) and be required to travel long distances, take their noon lunches away from home, cross busy streets, possibly street car tracks and boulevards? Is this to be done to save money? Or is the reorganization being thoroly worked out to provide a better and more adequate educational system than we have ever had? We do not know.

To Increase Child Labor?

Are these junior high schools intended to provide means of rushing 60 per cent of the pupils thru the course of study in less than the prescribed three years, as is done, according to the report of the educational commission, in the New York schools? We do not know.

Are these schools to establish departmental work that pupils may take vocational subjects so that they can become cheap help in blind alley jobs in restaurants, stores, shops, factories, etc., instead of developing the ability to think, feel, act and react as efficient, intelligent, sympathetic and loyal social beings?

Speed Up System?

Will they be schools where pupils play a speed game to pile up credits in vocational and industrial subjects, or is the program to be enriched and varied, provided with social studies intended to develop truly intelligent citizenship?

As the building program progresses, is it intended that we are to have schools built that will accommodate more than 2,000 pupils—the maximum limit in size that should be considered?

Are children to be subjected to a school day longer than five hours, thus depriving them of the freedom and out-of-doors play most necessary for their future health and efficiency?

Will there be established a salary schedule that will attract into these schools the best teachers that can be had?

To all these questions and many others no answer has been supplied by school authorities.

The statement was prepared by the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers and authorized by that body to be sent to the newspapers and to be printed and distributed to all high school teachers. It is signed by V. O. Graham, secretary, and E. B. Collette, president.

Send in that Subscription Today!

End of Ruhr Strike Lifts Heavy Load Off German Chest

BERLIN, June 2.— A coalition of the three middle parties with Marx as chancellor and Streseman holding the portfolio of foreign affairs will result from a conference held here. This combination is pledged to accept the Dawes plan.

The ruling class is considerably relieved for the moment over the decision of the officials of the miners' union to send the striking coal diggers back to work on the terms of the compromise agreement handed down by the arbitration committee appointed by the government.

This calls for a five per cent advance in wages with no reduction in hours as the coal diggers had demanded. Whether the government can make anything out of the Dawes plan except leaving it a dead letter depends largely on the Ruhr miners. Therefore, feverish efforts will be made to get some money out of the experts' report before the workers again down tools as they are expected to do.

It is estimated that the strike cost the owners fifty million dollars, and held back handling of the reparations account for at least one month.

FRENCH TROOPS COMMANDEERING GERMAN HOUSES

Tyranny Continues in Rhine-Ruhr Regions.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

DUSSELDORF, Germany, June 2.—Passive resistance has stopped in the Rhine and Ruhr regions, but this does not mean that the people there are enjoying liberty. On the contrary, the French occupation is becoming more irksome. One of the most serious problems is housing.

Dusseldorf normally has 400,000 inhabitants, but its population is increased by 100,000 thru Frenchmen connected with the military, civil and railway administration. The French had until recently commandeered 27 palatial villas and 4,130 houses—over 11,000 rooms. The other day they demanded 500 additional flats, which meant that the inmates had to evacuate helter-skelter and take refuge in hotels and hospitals.

French Commandeer Housing.

But finding a place in a hotel is no easy thing either. There are 34 hotels with 1,406 beds in Dusseldorf. Of these, 1,126 beds, or about 80 per cent are reserved for the French army of occupation. To make conditions still worse for native inhabitants, the French commander has ordered that all houses vacated hereafter must first be reported to the commander, so that he may place Frenchmen in them if he desires.

The French also commandeered the six military barracks in Dusseldorf, the police headquarters and the district commandery. Not content with this, the city had to erect one new barracks, and a second to consist of 32 individual buildings has been ordered. This means that the city will be unable to engage upon any building program for her own citizens.

School Buildings Seized.

A sad chapter of the occupation history is the seizure of school buildings by the army of occupation. Of the graded schools, 48 per cent have been sequestered, of the high schools, 36 per cent. One of the schools was demanded for the children of the French families. In this school, formerly utilized by 500 German children, only 40-50 French children attend. In another case the French police needed seven rooms of a graded school having 14 classrooms. Not content with the seven rooms, it took the whole building.

Send in that Subscription Today!

AMERICANS WILL TEACH RUSSIANS USE OF TRACTORS

Harold Ware in Group Going to Ukraine

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Ukraine Farming and Machinery Corporation, organized to exploit a concession of farm land in the Ukraine, and to educate the Russian peasants to the use of American tractors and other modern industrial farm machinery, has established permanent offices at 70 Fifth Avenue.

Officers of the newly-formed corporation are George H. Strobell, president and treasurer; Jerome Walsh, son of Frank P. Walsh, vice-president; Eugene Schoen, secretary; Harold M. Ware, managing director and Frank P. Walsh, general counsel.

Anna Louise Strong on Board.

The advisory board includes J. H. Broecker, of the Case Tractor Company; Bolton Hall, Charles Ingersoll, Phillip Smith, Anna Louise Strong, C. A. Tupper, and Roger Baldwin.

Ware told the DAILY WORKER that the Ukrainian farm will be used to teach the Russians modern farming methods by actual demonstration. "We will grow mainly rye and wheat for the first two years," said Ware, "but we are taking over an expert dairyman, Phillip Smith, and as soon as possible will establish a dairy of one hundred cows.

Industrial Farming in Action.

"At best farming in the Ukraine has been on a small, individualistic scale. By plowing twelve acres of land in one day with a tractor, while the peasants right next to our farm are plowing only one acre a day with a primitive plow, we will show the Russians that the industrial farm must replace individual farming.

"The corporation will mean much to Russia by the introduction of American farm machinery. The tractor companies have had to learn that the promising Russian market, if they are to exploit it at all, demands special methods of distribution. Russia is a Communist country, and if the tractor companies want Russian business, they will have to enter sympathetically into the Soviet government's plans for economic reconstruction."

Need Technicians and Capital.

Ware told the DAILY WORKER he is informed that the three things Russia needs most are liquid capital, trained technicians and specialists, and a balance of trade, that is a surplus of grain with which to contract for industrial and agricultural machinery.

Send in that Subscription Today!

THE HAGUE, Holland, June 2.—The Netherlands limit hours of work to eight and one half hours per day and 48 per week. Before May, 1920, the act provided for a straight eight-hour day and 45-hour week. Certain occupations are excepted like agriculture and domestic service.

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR HITS THE ENEMIES OF JUNE 17

The Minneapolis trade union movement is not one whit disturbed by the cablegram from the Communist International which Senator LaFollette is using as his excuse for his desertion of the workers and farmers of America and his opposition to the June 17 convention.

In the following editorial from the current issue of the Minneapolis Labor Review, official organ of the trade unions of that city, the opinion is expressed that the international Communist movement gave excellent advice, and that the need of the hour is a powerful political movement of the organized workers and farmers.

* * * *

THAT CABLEGRAM.

Publications and individuals who would like to see the June 17 Farmer-Labor-Progressive convention a failure, are gloating over a cablegram from the Communist International in Moscow. To those who are not so color blind that they fail to see anything except "red," the cablegram is a harmless order to Communists in the United States to do all they can to make the St. Paul convention a representative gathering of the various schools of liberal thought in this country.

The advice given by the Russian Communists for followers of that political belief here, to send as many delegates as possible to the St. Paul meeting, is advice that could well be taken by organizations not so far over on the left. If the Communists follow their instructions and do all they can to help build a Farmer-Labor political movement that will be representative of the workers and farmers of the United States, it is to be regretted that there is not some agency empowered to urge those who are assailing the June 17 convention to stop their bickering and co-operate in perfecting a political party of the organized workers and farmers.

Here in the northwest is the best organized state political party of toilers that can be found in the nation. The reason for the success of the Farmer-Labor party in Minnesota is that it has not engaged in fighting workers and farmers with whose ideas they may not be in complete accord, but who are willing to go along with the majority of the rank and file. The fact that the only two Farmer-Labor senators in the United States congress are from Minnesota proves that the Minnesota method is best for the interests of the city and country producers.

The proper thing to do it for all prominent labor men to urge a full delegation to attend the June 17 convention. Such an attendance will insure that the convention will be representative of the entire working class of the country, and will destroy any chance of its being "captured" by a small group.

FACTORY FEUDALISM PREVAILS IN COTTON MILL TOWN OF DIXIE; OLD FASHIONED HOME LIFE DEAD

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Pauperizing paternalism in southern cotton mill towns, where employers undersell the north by paying Anglo-Saxon laborers less than New England manufacturers must pay to French-Canadians, Italians, Portuguese and Poles, is described by J. P. Nichols in The Journal of Social Forces, published by the University of North Carolina. Miss Nichols finds that 89 per cent of the southern mills own their own villages, 49 per cent their own schools and 27 per cent their own general stores.

A dead uniformity of type is developing in these feudal preserves where workers are housed and fed like work animals as a result of social forces which she summarizes as follows:

What Cotton Mills Have Done.

"Child labor, unskilled and illiterate labor, employment of whole families, dreary homes and inefficient housekeeping, expensive and injurious dietary, feeble physique, early marriage, premature and uncared for old age, arrested mental development, nomadism, villages owned and controlled by corporations, and an extremity of paternalism born of feudalistic tenure of old days and fed upon economic rivalries of the present."

"These common forces," she says, "work a common effect: destruction of genuine family life and feeling, increased incapacity for judgment and control, discount of personality, unstable behavior and paucity of leaders."

Wicked Southern Home Life.

Referring to the slipshod home conditions found in these southern villages she says: "Perhaps it is quite idle to expect either the physical or the mental energy for attractive homemaking in families all of whose members over 16 are employed from 10 to 12 hours per day or night in a six-day week, attending spindles and other pieces of machinery in a linty atmosphere. The task of keeping house more often than not devolves upon someone considered unfit for mill work in which the rest of the family engages.

Underfed Children.

"Thus the least capable village types, especially at low paying mills, are left with the responsibility for the maintenance of the dwelling and to a large extent the health of the occupants. The effects of this division of labor are evident in the broken families, the sallow faces and undernourished ill-clad bodies of the workers and their children."

Outside of work their hours are spent on simple, crude diversions, less immoral than unmoral, or sleeping in bedrooms crowded with beds and their occupants, sometimes indiscriminately men, women, boys, growing girls and boarders.

Trend to Factory Feudalism.

This describes the condition of the working class toward which the trend is setting in many industries, setting away from the relatively better and more independent status of northern labor, a heritage of the country's younger days. According to B. M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, "there is taking place and will continue to take place a shifting of industries from the northern half of the Atlantic seaboard and especially from New England, to other parts of the country, notably the south, where wages are much lower, while there is taking place a counter-movement of population from areas of the United States where wages are low to the industrial centers where they are high.

Send in that Subscription Today!

N. Y. Elects More St. Paul Delegates to Show LaFollette

By HARRY M. WINITSKY.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The executive council of the newly formed United Farmer-Labor Party of New York elected James Campbell of Buffalo, as state chairman and Juliet Stuart Poyntz as state secretary.

New York's answer to LaFollette's statement is a larger delegation to the St. Paul convention with instructions to organize a class mass party in the United States for the coming presidential elections.

The following organizations have already elected their delegates to the St. Paul convention: The Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York; The Hungarian Benefit Society; Bakers' Local No. 1; The United Farmer-Labor Party of New York; Window Cleaners' Protective Union No. 8; Bakers' Local Union No. 164; The United Council of Workingclass Women; Bakers' Local Union No. 22; The Bohemian Trades' Council; Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union; Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Local Union No. 107, and the Milk Drivers' Local Union No. 584, A. F. of L.

A special conference of New York branches of the Workmen's Circle has been called in order to elect a number of delegates representing all the branches. The Independent W. C. branches are also calling a conference of many New York branches to send a delegate to St. Paul.

Send in that Subscription Today!

WORKERS' AID MEETING HEARS $33,900 RAISED

New York Endorses Aid to German Strikers

NEW YORK, June 2.—One hundred delegates, representing labor unions, political and fraternal organizations were present at the second conference of the New York section of the International Workers' Aid. The conference received the report of the activities since the last confernce on January 27, which showed total receipts of $33,900, with an administrative expense of $1,900. In addition to that, clothing was shipped to Germany amounting to $1,000.

Bedacht Stresses Aid to Locked Out.

Max Bedacht, editor of Soviet Russia Pictorial, represented the national office at the conference. He reviewed the development of the International Workers' Aid in Germany in pointing out that it is now concentrating its attention on aid to hundreds of thousands of locked out workers. He reported that the I. W. A. had assisted striking and locked out workers in 35 industries. In addition he gave the figures of over a million meals distributed to children and women. He declared that the aid given by the I. W. A. had raised the morale of the German workers.

Bedacht commended the New York section in the name of the national office for raising more than one-third of the total sum and also for maintaining direct class appeal thruout the entire campaign.

New Activities Proposed.

The conference adopted a resolution which indorsed the work of the International Workers' Aid in Germany and America and approved of the change of policy to concentrate the support of the I. W. A. for locked out and striking workers. The conference also adopted a proposal to issue a stamp book in continuation of the help to the children suffering as a result of the capitalistic rule, and furthermore proposed that a bazaar and ball be held during the late autumn and early winter. The new executive committee elected by the conference consists of L. A. Gitlow, Paul Flaeschel, Anton Foders, Louis Lerner, Alex Heisterkamp, Carl Ortland, Rose Baron, Louis Landy, Anton Keppel, Lena Chernenko and Joseph Cohen.

$1,000 CHECKS COMING TO AID OF RUHR MINERS

Relief Committee Gets Good Response

The national office of Committee for International Workers' Aid has sent out a wire to all local secretaries in the different cities calling in all refunds to be used for a second remittance for the 600,000 locked-out German miners and their families who are face to face with starvation.

The first response is $1,000 received from the Philadelphia local and word received from the San Francisco local secretary says that $1,000 is on the way.

The committee for International Workers' Aid is mobilizing all its forces in order to rush help to the firing line in the Ruhr where the miners are fighting against the general attack of the bosses.

The first individual contribution of $10 came in yesterday and it is hoped that more will come pouring in, and that more bills will be sent for the fighting Ruhr miners and their families. Contributions are to be sent to the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 18 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Washington English Branch Boosts the Daily Worker Sales

By I. R. VINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.— A successful meeting of the English branch was held at the Labor Lyceum. J. Brahear, who came from the United Mine Workers' union, delivered a comprehensive address on the mining industry of America. T. P. Avant spoke on the cotton industry of the south.

Secretary S. R. Pearlman pointed out that our membership has tripled in the last three months.

Several comrades volunteered to distribute back numbers of the DAILY WORKER; sell current copies on the streets of Washington and endeavor to have the DAILY WORKER placed upon local news stands.

APPALLING FACTS OF NEW ENGLAND POVERTY BARED

Most Workers Paid Less Than $25 Weekly

By SCOTT NEARING.

The wages of 700,000 Massachusetts workers form the subject of a recent study by the state bureau of labor statistics. These figures are taken from the payrolls of the employers in manufacturing industries and cover 1923. They are compiled separately for men and women, and are classified according to the amount of the wages.

There were 464,329 men working in the manufacturing industries of the state in 1922. Among these 5 per cent received less than $15 per week. The figures for the other groups are: $15 but under $25, 218,018 men or 47 per cent; $25 but under $35, 148,761, or 32 per cent of the men; $35 but under $45, 58,363 men, or 12 per cent of the total.

Among the entire group of nearly half a million, there were only 18,976 who received more than $45 per week, that is 1 in 25 of the male wage-earners in manufacturers.

Less Than $25.

More than half of all the men received less than $25 per week. More than four-fifths of them received less than $35 per week.

Among the 206,088 women the wages were very much lower. Two per cent of them received less than $10 a week. There were 59,380 (29 per cent) whose wages fell between $10 and $15; 82,531 (40 per cent) whose wages were between $15 and $20; 40,787 (20 per cent) whose wages were from $20 to $25 and only 13,332 (6 per cent) whose wages were more than $25 per week.

There is no way of reaching sharply defined conclusions, but if $30 a week is a living wage for a single woman, and if $40 a week is a family living wage for a man, then about seven-tenths of the women and about nine-tenths of the men engaged as wage earners in the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts receive less than those amounts.

It is a tragic picture for "the richest country in the world."

Send in that Subscription Today!

CARNEY SEES KLUX MENACE UNDER NIGHTIES

Fighting Editor Lifts Mystery Veil

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.— Local school children are to be given the opportunity of earning $100 if they can prove that Communism is a menace to America, according to an announcement made by the American Legion and given considerable advertising by reactionary labor journals.

Thruout the state there is evidence that a change is required. Lovesick women are shooting passive males. Women without lovers are parading in their nighties. Of course, they claim that they are attending Klan meetings. One local wit, after he heard the story, replied, "Now I'll tell one."

All visitors coming West are warned that if they decide to live in Los Angeles that all those not buying real estate within their first two months of residence are liable to be charged with attempting to overthrow the state by force. There is a slump in real estate. Building laborers are being advised to go East, even their officials join in the chorus.

In Los Angeles county jail there are half a dozen waiting to be tried for murder. Daily San Quentin is being filled with wobblies. If a wobbly looks at a cow or can of condensed milk it is enough to convict him of being responsible for the spread of foot and mouth disease.

Many of the out-of-works are being effected by the senatorial investigations. One man walked into a Los Angeles bank, took $1,000, and then walked out without even signing a receipt for it.

Seattle Man Urges Municipally Owned Power Systems

WASHINGTON, June 2.—J. D. Ross, manager of Seattle's municipal hydro-electric plant, told the Senate committee hearing testimony on Muscle Shoals that municipal ownership and distribution of hydro-electric power is sweeping the west because of its great economic advantage, and that it is soon to capture the east.

Incidentally he said Los Angeles paid far too much for the distributing system taken over from the Edison concern, and that Seattle, gagged by a flu epidemic against holding meetings, paid $15,000,000 for a Stone & Webster street railway system that had been previously offered for $6,000,000. Even so, he said, the city will make it a go. He urged rural sale of power from municipal plants.

RAILROADS DEFY LAW BY KEEPING EXCESS PROFITS

Embezzle $50,000,000 Government Claims

By LELAND OLDS,
Federated Press Industrial Editor.

The extent to which the railroads of the country are holding back millions of dollars which belong to the government under the profit sharing provision of the transportation act is revealed by the interstate commerce commission. This provision ordered the roads to turn over half the profits in excess of 6 per cent to the government. Following their failure to have this declared unconstitutional they have resorted to further inflation to minimize huge 1923 profits.

Forty-four railroads, with 1923 profits of approximately $300,000,000, according to the commission, had a net income in excess of 6 per cent on the value shown in their own 1922 financial reports. The excess amounted to $71,477,269. In 1922 profits in excess of 6 per cent were shown by 22 roads, the excss amounting to $29,989,274.

Excess Profits of $100,000,000.

Thus to date the stronger roads have received excess profits of over $100,000,000 on the basis of existing high freight rates and according to the law half of this belongs to the government to help the weaker roads. But the strong roads are resorting to every legal subterfuge to keep this $50,000,000 from the government.

The excess profits of a few of the roads are shown:

	Earnings 1923.	Net	Excess over 6 per cent
A. C. L.		$15,496,609	$2,881,509
B. & L. E.		6,862,661	3,380,529
Big Four		16,691,901	2,292,455
C., N. O. & T. P.		4,856,706	1,635,038
D., M. & N.		10,660,676	7,857,366
E., J. & E.		5,441,927	2,606,086
Mich. Cent.		19,388,175	9,994,049
N. Y. C.		70,667,192	2,650,554
P. & R.		21,813,109	8,543,766
P. & L. E.		15,574,595	10,313,229
R., F. & P.		2,811,335	1,388,301
St. L.-S. W.		6,111,138	1,496,017
U. P.		28,844,300	6,458,120

Steel Roads' Profit Highest.

Profits per mile on these roads, the commission shows, were greatly in excess of the average for the country as a whole, which was $4,149. The Atlantic Coast Line is the only exception. Profit per mile on the roads serving the steel industry was particularly excessive. Thus the Bessemer & Lake Erie made a net profit of $30,095 a mile in 1923; the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific $114,362; the Duluth, Missabe & Northern $34,911; the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern $11,837; the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie $66,999.

The Bessemer & Lake Erie has paid cash dividends totaling over 2,500 per cent since 1909, or an average of more than 1¼ times the entire investment each year. The Duluth road has paid dividends totaling 865 per cent since 1912. Both belong to U. S. Steel.

Sheer Embezzling.

It was the aim of congress to correct such excesses arising out of uniform rates by the clause providing for a 50-50 division of profits in excess of 6 per cent. The supreme court declares this clause the key to the whole uniform rate plan, and says: "The statute declares the carrier to be only a trustee for the excess over a fair return, the excess never becomes its property and the carrier never has such a title to the excess as to render the recapture of it by the government taking it without due process of law." In other words, the carriers holding back excess profits are guilty of embezzling government funds on a huge scale.

! fear

Are you self-conscious about the impression you make on people?

PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—*the teeth.*

Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability.

Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved.

A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—*Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.*

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SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MEMBERS OF THE WORKERS PARTY

A controversy has arisen between the board of directors of the Spravedlnost, the organ of the Czecho-Slovakian federation of the Workers party, and the Czecho-Slovak federation bureau of the party. This affects the unity of the Czecho-Slovakian federation and must be settled quickly. To clarify the issues between the board of directors of Spravedlnost and the federation bureau, and to arrive at a proper and swift solution, a special meeting of all Czecho-Slovakian members of the federation has been called for Wednesday, June 4, 8 p. m., at Spravedlnost hall, 1825 S. Loomis St. Every Czecho-Slovakian comrade must make a determined effort to get to this meeting in order to state his point of view and to help unify the federation.

Comrades C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers party of America; Alexander Bittleman and Martin Abern will be present at this membership meeting to represent the central executive committee of the Workers party on this question. Czecho-Slovakian comrades! Be awake to what is going on in your federation. COME TO THE MEETING ON JUNE 4.

WORKERS PARTY,
LOCAL CHICAGO.
Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Regular Branch Meetings.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

Ukrainian Branch No. 1, 1532 W. Chicago Avenue. Comrade Harry Gannes will take up the matter of furthering industrial and trade union work and also the DAILY WORKER sub campaign.

Northwest Jewish, 2642 LeMoyne Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

Lettish Branch, holding a special meeting at 4359 W. Thomas Street, to discuss thoroly Party problems and Party activity. Comrade Swabeck, district organizer, will discuss the matters for the city organization.

Mid-City English Branch, Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Street. Comrade Valeria Meltz will take up the matter of advancing the DAILY WORKER campaign.

Douglas Park Jewish, at Liberty House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Comrade Gomez of the City Executive Committee will discuss the Industrial and Trade Union activity in the Party.

Italian Terra Cotta, 2707 N. Marshfield, downstairs. Comrade Girsh of the T. U. E. L. will speak on industrial work of the Party.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

South Side English Branch, Community House, 3201 W. Wabash Avenue.

South Slav No. 1, at 1126 W. 18th Street. Comrade Jack McCarthy will speak on "DAILY WORKER Campaign and Industrial Work."

Italian 31st Ward, 511 N. Sangamon Street. Comrade Ernst Ettlinger will speak on "Industrial and Trade Union Work."

Russian Branch, 1902 W. Division Street. Comrade Walter Carmon, secretary of the T. U. E. L. will take up the Trade Union and Industrial work.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

Lith. Branch, No. 1, 4133 Archer Avenue.

Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Avenue. Comrade G. Giganti will speak on "Industrial Activity and the DAILY WORKER Campaign."

Polish Branch, No. 20, 1902 W. Division Street.

The third annual picnic of the Workers party, Local Chicago, will be held Friday, July 4, at Stickney Park Grove. A very elaborate program has been arranged, consisting of speakers, of whom Comrades James P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers party, will be the main speaker; dancing, music, games, refreshments, etc.

To get there, take any car to end of the 22nd St. line. Then take a Lyons-Berwyn car to Stickney Park Grove. Admission is 35 cents and 50 cents at the gate. GET YOUR TICKETS IN ADVANCE.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Progressive Barbers Trim Officials For Fake Resolution

The fake resolution printed in the May 17 issue of "The Union Labor News" praising and calling this sheet "the only bona fide labor paper in Chicago" was dealt with severely by the Chicago Progressive Barbers Group led by its secretary Joseph Giganti, in the last meeting of Barbers' Union local 548.

The officials during the discussion weakly admitted that the resolution had not been passed by the organization, but that it had been meant to be brought up and passed at the meeting and the editor printed it through some error, but that they would see to it that the error would be rectified by the editors.

The chief defender of this reactionary paper was F. A. Ackerman, a member of its advisory board, a union official and a former radical.

Russian Professor Lectures Here on Problems of Love

Professor P. Tutyshkin of the Moscow Pedological Institute, will give a few more lectures in Chicago this week. Tonight (Tuesday, June 3), he will speak at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division Street, on "Love and Marriage." The lectures are in the Russian language. Admission is 25 cents.

Send in that Subscription Today!

EVEN VIC BERGER NOT ENTHUSIASTIC FOR LA FOLLETTE

Won't Endorse Him as Independent Republican

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—If LaFollette is nominated at the July 4 Cleveland convention of the conference for Progressive Political Action, as the candidate of a new party, or even as an independent, the Socialist convention, meeting in Cleveland on July 6, will support him; if he is nominated, however, as a mere independent Republican, the Socialists cannot endorse him.

That is the position of Congressman Victor Berger, who sees in the endorsement by LaFollette of the Republican state ticket in Wisconsin a serious danger to harmony in the progressive ranks.

Wants New Party.

"We Socialists are keenly aware of the importance of this moment in the political history of the country," he told The Federated Press. "We know that now is the psychological moment for the creation of a new party. LaFollette can lead it. Conditions are all in its favor. We are ready to do our share. And even if LaFollette is persuaded that the best results will be secured by making his candidacy this year an independent one, we can still co-operate if the movement is a movement independent of the old capitalist parties. But if he is to be only an independent Republican, if we are to be called upon to sacrifice and compromise all of our principles as Socialists, then it is plain that we cannot work together. We will not go into any faction of the Republican party."

Rep. Berger explained that the Socialists of Wisconsin are preparing to place in the field a full state ticket, centering much of their fire upon Gov. Blaine, who has the endorsement of LaFollette. He said the Socialists may even capture the state.

From Lincoln to Gary.

Addressing the House May 27 on the history and nature of American political parties, Berger showed how the party of Abraham Lincoln became the party of Judge Gary, Andrew Mellon, Fall, Daugherty and Sinclair, while the Democratic party of Jefferson became the party of McAdoo, Palmer and Doheny. He quoted Brisbane's remark, that the Democratic party is the spare tire on the back of the Republican machine, operated by crooked business.

He cited the insincerity of many reformers toward their own platforms, and said that, in spite of the inclusion of public ownership of railroads in the Wisconsin platform of the LaFollette Republicans, the leader of the LaFollette delegation in the House when asked whether he favored public ownership of railroads, replied that he did not.

Red Raiders.

Again, LaFollette stood the acid test of opposition to the war, yet his followers in Congress and in the Wisconsin legislature "were terrorized by the profiteer press and the patrioteer propaganda. They fell by the wayside, kept silent, or became patrioteers. They voted for the infamous espionage act, for the trading with the enemy bill, for suppression of freedom of speech and abolition of the free press. They directly or indirectly supported all the doings of Woodrow Wilson, A. Mitchell Palmer and Albert S. Burleson. And when the war ended these so-called progressives were just as willing to substitute the red scare for the German terror. They were willing to eat radicals alive instead of Huns."

He proceeded to a detailed analysis of the record of Gov. Blaine, accusing him of having stood with the Ford interests and having defeated a public ownership plan for hydro-electric development, defeated eight-hour and old-age pension laws, and prevented tax reform.

It would appear that Sen. LaFollette's difficulty in Wisconsin this year will not be in establishing his conservatism, but the reverse.

Picnic Season On: N. Y. Metal Workers Plan Theirs June 22

NEW YORK, June 2.—Local Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8, District No. 1, New York, Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, have arranged a monster all-day outing, picnic and dance, Sunday, June 22, at Astoria Casino, Broadway and Steinway avenue, Astoria, L. I., for a two-fold purpose—a gathering together of metal workers, their wives, children and friends, for a day's recreation and jollification, and for the auxiliary purpose of increasing the local's emergency and educational funds.

A program of sports has been arranged that will delight both young and old. In addition to the jass orchestra of eight pieces, which will make the feet of the dancers shuffle, the Hungarian orchestra and other talent will enliven the day with their contributions.

Tickets are on sale at metal workers' headquarters, 81 E. Tenth street, New York City, and at Jimmy Higgins' Bookshop, 127 University Place, New York City. Tickets are 50 cents.

PROUD FATHER SENDS DAILY WORKER GIFT AT DAUGHTER'S BIRTH

WINNIPEG, Man., June 2.—A. B. Zailig and his wife celebrated the birth of their baby daughter by sending $5 to the DAILY WORKER and the accompanying letter:

"Dear Comrades—In Winnipeg they charge $1 for a birth announcement, so I thought if they deserve one you deserve one hundred, but I will have to be content with just double the local rate. I will send you $2 for the ad (announcing the baby), and here is hoping she will be another Zetkin or Fisher.—A. B. Zailig."

The rest of the $5 went toward renewing the writer's subscription, providing for a new subscriber, and still left a donation for Zailig's May day work!

There's an example!

HEROLD COMMUNE DELEGATE SENDS RUSSIAN REPORT

Conditions Favorable; Saw May Day Parades

The Chicago dairy and poultry commune "Herold," which sent a delegation a few months ago to Soviet Russia to select land, received a very optimistic report from its delegation.

The secretary of the delegation, Comrade Garbut, writes: "Now we are in Odessa, where we were received very friendly. We had a chance to get the nicest place close to Odessa, had we come here about a year ago. They still have a place not very far from the city, but it is only 650 desiatins. No doubt that if the land is good and if a few hundred desiatins more could be obtained, it would be a good place for us, as Odessa is a very good market for dairy products, and it has a great future as the metropolis of the south."

Witnessed May Celebration.

Comrade Garbut reports to his commune also the celebration of the 1st of May, which he witnessed:

"I witnessed here the celebration of the 1st of May and was amazed to find the spirit of the people as if it were the second day after the revolution. It seemed as if one street couldn't carry all the parades, and the marching lines had to spread out in many divergent directions, like the in-rush of a high tide which breaks thru its walls and fills up every channel and passage it finds on its way.

Two Days' Holiday.

"Today is the 2nd of May, but the people are still parading. This day was changed instead of some religious holiday, some time in June, and the factories, banks and stores are still closed. Night has just fallen, and the tunes of music and the songs of choruses are still heard from different directions. Masses of people are marching by in formed and broken lines, here with a band, there with plain songs, waving red flags, laughing, singing. Some are carrying burning torches in their hands, and the people are following with wild enthusiasm."

COOLIDGE WILL CAMPAIGN ON MELLON PLANK

Tax Relief For Plutes Will be in Platform

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A Mellon tax plank will be written into the Republican platform at Cleveland and President Coolidge will go to the country on it, regardless of his action on the Democratic tax measure now before him, it was indicated authoritatively here today.

Little doubt exists but that the president wil sign the present bill, because it is the best compromise he can get now, and business is clamoring for relief from the uncertainty over tax legislation. However, Mr. Coolidge clings to his belief that the Mellon plan is far superior.

To vindicate the president and to permit the electorate to choose representatives who will vote for the Mellon plan in the next congress, captains of the Coolidge forces will see that a plank indorsing it is written into the platform, sharply defining the tax issue between the two great parties.

The fact that Representative Ogden Mills, New York, leading advocate of the Mellon tax plan in the house, is slated to be chairman of the important resolutions committee of the convention, which drafts the platform, is regarded as additional confirmation of the statement that the plan will be in the platform.

Tartar Bank Starts.

MOSCOW.—The Council of Labor and Defense has ratified the constitution of the Tartar bank formed to assist in the development of economic activity in the Tartar republic. The bank was recently founded by the Tartar Council of People's Commissaries.

SENATORS HIT PAID RAILROAD PROPAGANDA

"Saturating Country," Says Idaho Solon

By LAURENCE TODD,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—With all the indignant enthusiasm of a schoolboy, Senator Frank Gooding of Idaho discovered the workings of the capitalist system of production of public opinion, when he demanded immediate passage of his resolution calling for an investigation into how much money the railroad corporations have been spending to influence congress and the voters. His move was soon sidetracked, under the rules.

"Propaganda by the railroads is now saturating the country, and is charged up to operating expenses, so that the public pays the bill," he cried. "They are advertising in all the little country papers in Idaho and they are controlling the commercial clubs by means of field agents. They spent a lot of money in support of the Mellon tax plan, and the public had to pay for it in freight rates. I want the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report to us how much money is being spent by them, at our cost, on holding our minds, and who gets it."

Steel Trust Senator Objects.

Reed of Pennsylvania objected that this inquiry would add another $500,000 to the cost of government, and that all investigations by congress or at the order of congress produced "no good." Edge of New Jersey also felt that railroad propaganda campaigns were legitimate.

Brookhart strongly supported Gooding, remarking that almost every railroad that crosses Iowa has had its president out there in his private car to campaign aaginst Brookhart's nomination to the senate. A Cedar Rapids paper had just published a four-page advertisement, paid for by a railroad at the cost of the public, attacking him. Norris seconded this testimony by saying that it was time congress knew how much had been spent on the propaganda conducted by the railroads for the Mellon plan and against any change in the Esch-Cummins act, as well as for the defeat of "certain individuals" at the polls. The people ought to know how much they had to pay for misleading themselves.

Hits Railroad Newspapers.

When Reed prevented unanimous consent for taking up the resolution in a limited hour before another bill should gain the floor, the senate solemnly voted, 41 to 19, to immediately consider it. The hour was talked out, and Gooding's investigation measure went over to another day. During the debate Senator Trammell of Florida urged that railroad owned newspapers were as dangerous as railroad advertisements in private newspapers. Nobody expressed any doubt that the competitive system could be purged of all paid efforts to befuddle the voters' minds.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Amalgamated Textile Workers Convene in New York, May 30

NEW YORK, June 2.—Further measures to strengthen the stand already taken by the union against wage reductions in the textile industry will be under consideration at the sixth general convention of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, which will open here on May 30, according to a statement issued today by Russell Palmer, genral secretary of the organization. Organizers are now at work among carpet workers in various places, including Thompsonville, Conn.; Clinton, Mass., and Amsterdam, N. Y., Palmer declared.

The general executive board of the Amalgamated will meet in Nw York on May 29 to make final arrangements for the convention. Delegates will be in attendance from the chief textile states and from al departments of the textile industry.

"Along with other business," said Palmer, "the executive board will have under consideration plans for stimulating resistance in Fall River and New Bedford to the steady encroachments of the manufacturers in increasing the number of looms and amount of other machinery for the workers to tend at reduced wages. The quescent attitude of the craft union leaders in these centers of the cotton manufacturing industry is a crying shame. Rumbling of revolt among the rank and file are manifest on all sides."

The convention, which will be held at the People's House, East 15th St., will also nominate officers for the coming year, to be elected by referendum vote.

Rolling Stock for Mexico.

MEXICO CITY.—The Mexican government has signed a secret contract with the Baldwin locomotive works of Pennsylvania. The only known facts are that the Baldwin company has opened credit to Mexico to the extent of 20,000,000 pesos (1 peso, 50 cents). S. M. Vauclain returns to the United States with instructions to send to Mexico at once 50 new locomotives and 600 freight cars, which will cost a little over 4,000,000 pesos.

WORKERS FIGHTING THRUOUT GERMANY FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

BERLIN, June 2.—Bitter struggles are ensuing all along the line between employers and workers in Germany. The offensive is primarily directed against the eight-hour day.

The wood industry is fighting on this point. The ship builders for the past 15 weeks have locked out 50,000 men who refused to work longer than eight hours. In Berlin there are strikes in the building industry because the bosses are not satisfied with an eight-hour day.

The struggle in Berlin threatens strikes in other cities. The textile industrialists of Saxony and Thuringia threaten a lockout on a large scale unless the workers approve a 53-hour week.

CONSTITUTION LETS 1,500,000 CHILDREN SLAVE

Amendment is Vitally Needed to Save Kids

By the Federated Press.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Unless the anti-child labor constitutional amendment goes thru it is impossible to cope with the menace of child labor, is the judgment of the National Child Labor committee, after twenty years of experience in reform activity.

Despite progress that has been made, "according to conservative estimates there are still approximately a million and a half children between 10 and 15 years of age exposed to the rigors of industry and denied their fair share of educational opportunity." This statement is made by General Secretary Owen R. Lovejoy in reporting to the child labor committee on its twentieth anniversary. He draws the following contrast between conditions existing twenty years ago and today.

Worse in 1904.

"When the committee began its work in 1904, 47 states allowed children of 14 to work nine, ten, 11 or 12 hours a day, and in many states night work was common. Extensive lists of occupations in which children were employed were entirely outside the scope of state laws and local ordinances, and the number of child laborers had become so great as to cause national alarm.

"Today . . . . all but seventeen states now enforce a maximum eight-hour day to safeguard children of 14 years against overwork, exhaustion and exposure to danger. Thirty-six states forbid employment of any child under 14 at night work in factories and stores."

Laws Not Enforced.

But that benighted standards still exist in many states is shown by the following figures: "In North Carolina children of 14 may now be legally employed 11 hours a day, and in Georgia boys of 12 and girls of 14 may be employed without violation of law. A number of states still practice the disingenuous policy of passing very good child labor laws and then starving the official department by inadequate appropriations so that enforcement of the law becomes impossible."

Child labor in agriculture constitutes one of the most serious phases of the problem because of the number employed and the difficulty of enforcing usual limitations of hours and ages.

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RESENTMENT AT 'MODERATE' GOVT. GAINS IN HUNGARY

Rulers Postpone Trials of Communist Emigres

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUDAPEST, June 2.—The trials of the chief Communist emigres have been postponed indefinitely. They were to have come up in June and included those of Ernest Garami, Count Michael Karolyi and Sigmund Kunfit.

Only the lesser Communist officials and public employes will be allowed to return under the limited amnesty terms recently conceded by the Bethlen government. Government announcements say that amnesty is offered only to political refuges who will swear that they helped out the Communist government of Bela Kun under compulsion and that they really did not believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat. The emigres must also procure a certificate of "good character" from the police of the place where they have been staying and have it visaed by the Hungarian embassy. These terms are considerd an insult by the emigres.

Social-Democrats Doubtful.

The Social-Democrats are beginning to be disillusioned about the "moderate" leadership of the government, and the radicals are in open revolt against the treachery of the Bethlen regime. Trade unions are extremely dissatisfied with the government's "White Guard" tactics of clapping into jail any one caught uttering a word against the present rulers.

Since Hungary's premier, Count Stefan Bethlen, forced the rehabilitation program thru the National Assembly, no further action has been taken by the government to carry out its vague promises to return the country to more normal condition.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Stop Explosions With Rock Dust Mine Chief Says

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Two coal mine explosions in the United States since the first of this year have "cost about a million dollars each in workmen's compensation, property damage and other costs," says Chief Engineer Geo. S. Rice of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, in an official press statement, arguing that the use of rock dust would have prevented all this combustion of coal dust in the mines.

He does not mention human lives lost, nor suffering entailed by these two horrible catastrophes which might have been prevented, but asserts that the money damage involved was enough to have rock-dusted all the bituminous mines in the United States. The cost of this means of preventing coal dust explosions, as proven by English experience over a period of years, is from ½ cent to 1 cent per ton.

In short, getting blood smeared over our soft coal is a business extravagance that ought, for practical reasons, to be cut out.

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City	Time	Place
DILLONVALE, OHIO	June 4	Palace Theatre
BELLAIRE, OHIO	June 5	Elk Grand
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO	June 6	Moose Auditorium
CLEVELAND, OHIO	June 7 and 8	Engineers' Auditorium
ERIE, PA.	June 10	Maennerchor Hall
GARY, IND.	June 11	Plaza Theatre
LORAIN, OHIO	June 12	Pantheon Theatre
MONESSEN, PA.	June 13	Workers' Hall

Proceeds for the Benefit of German Workers who, though starving, are fighting to maintain the conditions they have won through long years of struggle.

Distributed by the

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

NEW YORK SEES LA FOLLETTE AS "PUSSYFOOTER"

His Statement Meant to Be Vague, Is Comment

By LUDWELL DENNY.
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Conflicting opinions are expressed in New York on the significance of Senator LaFollette's statement condemning the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Party conference as Communist controlled and intimating that he may run for president as an independent candidate.

Tho the general comment is that his statement is deliberately vague concerning his specific intentions, it is as generally assumed that he will run as an independent candidate.

Left wing groups, as represented by the Volkszeitung (Workers party), stand behind the St. Paul meeting to form a Farmer-Labor party, pointing out LaFollette has not committed himself to a Farmer-Labor party and charging that he is a representative of the small business and big farm class and an enemy of the workers and small farmers.

Whether the Socialist party, a member of the conference for Progressive Political Action Cleveland convention, will support LaFollette if he runs as an independent bourgeois candidate is not clear. Socialist party officials when questioned, declined to comment upon LaFollette's statement.

Did He Consult Gompers?

That LaFollette's statement was issued only after "the LaFollette leaders consulted President Gompers, A. F. of L." is the idea of the Herald-Tribune's Washington correspondent. The same paper says editorially regarding the Cleveland C. P. P. A. convention: "Many of its labor union members are already pledged to Mr. McAdoo."

"His (LaFollette's) blacklisting of the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention of June 17 is 'old stuff'" says the Times. "'Gentlemen,' he is saying, don't mix me up with that Soviet crowd. . . . I'm radical, but not too darned radical." It accuses him of "playing both ends against the middle," and threatening to secede without seceding.

"Stand by me, says La Follette to his followers, and I will lead you to the ideal without resorting to Russian ways. On the subject of the method by which he would do this, the chief of the radicals in congress is not as specific as his admirers and his critics could wish him to be," is the comment of The Sun.

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8 Hours in Poland.

WARSAW, Poland, June 2.—For the last four years, Poland has had a legal eight-hour day and 46-hour week in industry.

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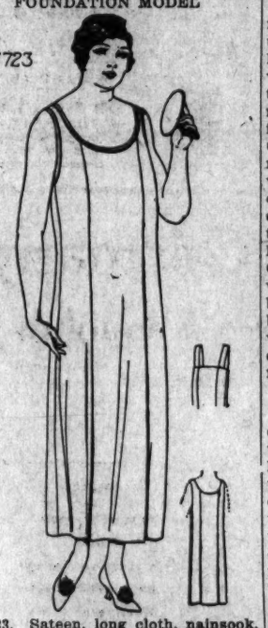

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Capital Of Southern China Hails Holiday of Workers; Dr. Sun Assails Capitalism

By JACK ARMITAGE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, June 2.—It is not only in Occidental countries that May day is celebrated. In many Eastern lands the workers observe the day which has come to be recognized as theirs. These celebrations may appear novel to the Westerner, but thruout them all the spirit of class consciousness is evident. There could be no better evidence of the spread of Radicalism in the East than the fervour with which the Oriental toiler observes the great workers' day. Nowhere, it is safe to say, have May day celebrations been carried out with more eclat and profitable study of the great problem than in Canton, the capital of South China.

Organized by the Kuomingtang (Radical Chinese political party) the Cantonese demonstrations disclosed a workingclass solidarity which is indeed inspiring. Some fifty industrial unions, under the guidance of the Central Union, which probably will become the O. B. U. of China all added their quota to the success of the day.

Every Worker Had Holiday.

Canton was decked in gala attire. With a few insignificant exceptions, every worker had a holiday, including hotel and restaurant employes, who supplied three cold meals only, for one hour at breakfast, lunch and dinner times.

At an early hour, huge congregations of workers commenced to assemble at the Tai Po Maloo, from when they marched to the Nin Quan theatre. Long before noon Canton's largest house of amusement was filled to overflowing. The three thousand inside were outnumbered ten to one by those who could not gain admission.

Punctually at mid-day a great roar of welcome announced to the expectant audience the arrival of China's great radical leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The headquarters' military band struck up a martial air and the crowd inside joined their acclammations with the general welcome.

Dr. Sun Denounces Capitalism.

No time was lost in preliminaries. In a brief speech Mr. C. K. Liu introduced his chief, giving a short explanation of the meaning for the workers of May-day.

Like many great orators, Dr. Sun at first appeared somewhat nervous. Soon, however, he lost himself in the fervor of the message which he was delivering. He appeared inspired. With quick steps he moved from one side of the platform to the other side, pausing now and again to drive home his points with telling emphasis. From start to finish he held his audience, who, for once had cast aside their masks of Oriental impassivity.

A few opening sentences were devoted to reminding his listeners that May day was being celebrated all over the world. Those celebrations, he said, took different forms, just as the means employed to get working class emancipation were different. In every country the objective was the same.

Flays Imperialist Power.

China's position was unique. Economically and industrially, she was under the heel of foreign capitalists. In nearly every other country the worker was exploited by his own nationals. Thus, altho the worker was robbed, most of the wealth remained in his own country. Not only was the Chinese worker plundered, but the money was sent to foreign lands and was lost to the Chinese worker forever. Such a state of affairs was a disgrace not only to the Chinese toiler, but to the whole nation. As long as this was allowed to continue Chinese would be looked on as a servile race. They desired recognition by Occidental labor organizations, but they must show themselves worthy. With a combination of Occidental and Oriental labor they could fight capitalism. (Applause.)

Attacks Grasping Financiers.

The foreign financier was the greatest enemy of the worker in China, where there was no capitalism as known in the west. Foreign capitalism was endeavoring to get a still stronger hold in the Orient. Already there was evidence of this in China, where the demands of the powers were becoming more and more insistent. Railroads and mines were under the sway of foreign financiers, who were sucking the very life-blood of China. Some ten years ago, China's imports only exceeded exports by $10,000,000, but today, this excess had increased to $500,000,000 per annum. If this could happen in ten years, what would the position be in another twenty years?

China's Industries Throttled.

Turning to the customs question, Dr. Sun declared that it was by this means that foreign financiers strangled any attempt on the part of China to build up her own industries. She was limited to a 2½ per cent import duty which, with the present state of the country, was totally inadequate as protection. Protests had proved unavailing, and it depended on the workers to take control of the government of China and to run industries for the benefit of the masses. The foreign capitalist must go. (Applause.)

Treaties Must Go.

There were certain treaties between China and the foreign powers which were absolutely unjust. They had been forced upon China at the bayonet's point. Those treaties should not be reconsidered. They should be abolished. Just so long as the Chinese laboring class stood for this, the position would remain unchanged, for nothing could be hoped for from the corrupt political clique at Peking. The Chinese worker was a human being, just as other toilers, and he had a right to demand decent conditions for himself and for his country. Then, and not till then, could they hold up their heads as free men. (Prolonged applause.)

Short addresses were delivered by other speakers and the meeting joined the procession already formed by those outside.

The procession was typically Chinese. Innumerable banners and flags, all bearing inscriptions setting out the workers' objective were borne by thousands of men and women. Even the inevitable "dragon" was there, accompanied by throbbing Chinese drums and crashing cymbals.

Women Decked With Red.

Every class of Chinese labor was represented, but perhaps the most inspiring sight was the hundreds of women militants who each wore the same shaped white straw hat trimmed with red and decked with the workers' red rosette. Their quiet air of determination augured well for the instillation of workingclass ideals into the children they are destined to rear. Dr. Sun's belief in "catching 'em young" was vindicated.

If as much good seed has been sown in other parts of the world, then there is hope not only for Chinese toilers, but for the workers of the whole world.

STEEL TRUST GUIDING MINE DEATH PROBE

Fake Investigation Hit By Minn. F.-L. Party

CROSBY, Minn., June 2.—Over two months after the Milford mine inundation, which drowned out 41 iron miners working for a steel trust subsidiary, the governor's investigating commission is getting down to work. The corporation's lawyer is managing the course of the proceedings, browbeating worker witnesses and skillfully guiding the testimony of company witnesses.

Nevertheless Ed Thompson, a miner with 10 years' experience, who threw up his job before the bottom of the pond above the mine broke thru into the workings, got in some effective testimony showing company negligence.

Saw Mud Oozing Thru.

He had found the roof of the bottom level sagging down so far that the trolley wire had to be switched to the side of the passage from the center. Later it was necessary to chip out the side timbers to permit the cars of ore to get thru. Mud and sand were oozing thru the roof for over a week before the cavein, Thompson testified. The ladder road to the top was loose for 16 feet on one side and steps were missing in two different sections, he said. He quit work, because of the danger, eight days before his 41 mates on the job were caught by the downrush of mud and water and drowned.

F.-L. Hits Fake Probe.

The Farmer-Labor clubs of the Sixth Minnesota district, at their May 4 convention at Brainerd, severely condemned "the inactivity and dilatory methods employed by the investigating committee to date."

Russian Workman's Invention is Given Govt. Assistance

MOSCOW, April 22.—(By Mail.)—A workman-student named Chishloff, invented an improved typing machine which can work with a speed of a short-hand writer. The commission of experts recognized this invention as important and assigned a special sum of money for an immediate construction of the machine.

"FITZ" BROWN FARMER-LABOR PARTY BURIED

Caretakers Flying in all Directions

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Samuel Gompers is prepared to slaughter the fatted calf for John Fitzpatrick, who had wandered far from the non-partisan political fold when he launched his Farmer-Labor party in 1919, thus serving notice on Gompers that the sheep who are led to the polls on election day to vote for capitalist "friends of labor" by that notorious reactionary would in the future be guided along the road of class solidarity and taught to rely on their own rather than the promises of quondam friends.

But Fitzpatrick has fallen by the wayside. The masses did not rally to his Farmer-Labor party, which he tried to keep within the bounds of "respectability." The reactionaries would not touch his movement with a forty-foot pole, and he did not feel any too comfortable in the company of the radicals. To use a favorite expression of his own, "he was in a most unhappy position."

A Sinking Ship.

The July 3 conference was the final straw that broke the political camel's back. There were other straws that made the camel tremble at the knees even before July 3. There was the withdrawal by Gompers of the $600 a month organization subsidy from the Chicago Federation of Labor, a few weeks before the date of the conference. John H. Walker was busy trying to convince Fitzpatrick that he was sailing in dangerous waters; that the Communists would put his ship on the rocks; that he should put his unseaworthy political craft into dock and become an able-bodied seaman on board the Gompers ship, even tho Gompers flaunted the skull and crossbones of class collaboration in the face of labor.

The rest of the story can be told briefly. Fitzpatrick seceded from his own convention. The decline was rapid. His party broke into smithereens. He gradually surrendered every radical principle he stood for. Into the arms of Gompers he flew.

Crew Deserting.

Today his party is no more. Jay Brown has resigned as secretary and left for Seattle. Robert M. Buck is quitting the New Majority, the official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the now defunct Farmer-Labor party. The resignation will take effect June 27. Unless some active person who wants a job takes the initiative in assuming the management of the New Majority, that organ is liable to cease publication. Fitzpatrick looks upon it as a nuisance. Labor leaders as a rule do not like to be bothered with papers. Most of the organs of reactionary trade unions are simply advertising sheets run for the profit of one or more get-rich-quick artists.

Buck and Brown played a sorry role at the July 3 conference and since then. While avowedly for independent working class political action, they have allowed themselves to be used as tools by Fitzpatrick against the national class party movement which will meet in St. Paul June 17. They have met the fate of all leaders who fail to take a determined stand for the things they believed in. They failed to satisfy left or right and fell down between two stools.

"Much Joy in Heaven."

There is considerable chuckling in A. F. of L. headquarters over the collapse of the Fitzpatrick political bubble. While the Chicago labor leader is assured of the benevolent friendship of Gompers, now that he has donned the "regular" harness, the weekly news letter sent out by Sam's scribbler, Chester Wright, does not miss the opportunity to take a slam at the dying Fitzpatrick Farmer-Labor party. It says: "The statement concludes with a brave claim that the officers are ready, 'when we can,' to resume former activities, but it is clear that the Farmer-Labor party as a national movement is permanently located in the political graveyard."

Buried the Corpse.

The Fitzpatrick-Buck-Brown political party died on July 3 and since then it has stunk in the nostrils of the class conscious workers. It is some satisfaction to learn that its owners, finally overcome by the obnoxious odor from the stinking corpse, decided to bury it, and two of them could not even be happy in the vicinity of the graveyard. Fitzpatrick may visit the grave occasionally to put a wreath of flowers and perhaps drop a tear over the remains of his once promising political child, but, tho he may think the inscription on the tombstone should read, "Here lies the body of Independent Working Class Political Action," he will yet learn that renegade labor leaders and petty bourgeois liberals cannot hold back the marching hosts who are driven by necessity to build their own political organizations and under revolutionary leadership to march forward to victory with the Soviet republic as their goal.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, TAILORS WANT MAX SILLINSKY FOR SECRETARY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—The members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, No. 162, of Cleveland, are working hard to place their fighting progressive business agent, Max J. Sillinsky, into the general secretary-treasurership of the national organization.

Thru Sillinsky's fighting spirit the Cleveland tailors were among the first in the country to win a 100 per cent week-work system. That was in 1919. In 1920 the Merchant Tailors' Association tried to bring back the piece-work system and establish the open shop. The Cleveland tailors say that in that bitter fight it was Sillinsky's leadership which won the struggle.

It is the memory of those days, as well as Sillinsky's present program of all progressive measures, such as amalgamation, a labor party and recognition of Soviet Russia, which makes the tailors of Cleveland support Sillinsky for the leading position in the national organization. While Sweeney, the reactionary now occupying the general secretaryship, refused to even visit the bosses and stayed at his hotel—Sillinsky is remembered as the real leader, who took his place on the picket line, who was beaten up by the bosses' sluggers, yet continued to lead the strike in spite of a fractured skull and bruised features.

The Cleveland tailors, in common with the bulk of the membership thruout the country, expect all militant members of the J. T. U. to work and vote for Sillinsky in the union election now beginning. The other candidates have no policy, except for Sweeney's policy of slander and autocracy against the left wing of the union, and his vote for the unseating of William F. Dunne from the A. F. of L. convention and opposing both Communist and progressive measures at every chance. The prospects are that Sillinsky will win the election by a large majority, in spite of all Sweeney's political tricks.

Send in that Subscription Today!

MOONEY MUST BE FREED, SAYS MISSOURI LABOR

Support of Labor Press is Strongly Urged

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Resolutions instructing the officers to continue their fight for a Missouri workmen's compensation law; demanding immediate release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; demanding beer and light wines; condemning Gov. Hyde for his unfair attitude toward the striking miners and the railroad shopmen, featured the 21st convention, Missouri State Federation of Labor, which was held at Moberly.

Other resolutions indorsed Bryn Mawr summer labor college, Howell-Barkley railroad bill which is aimed at elimination of the rail labor board, deplored lack of loyalty to the labor press on the part of trade unionists, and urged that labor papers be given support.

The executive officers were instructed to continue participation in the conference for progressive political action.

Hits Daugherty Strikebreaking.

President Wood's report showed that labor bills fared badly in the Missouri legislature. Harry M. Daugherty received attention when Wood, discussing the 1922 shopmen's strike, said, "I am firm in the conviction that someone in the department of justice, and I now think it was Daugherty, sent out gunmen and commissioned them as deputy U. S. marshals, and that these men were instructed to create violence. Many things were hatched in the minds of the railroad managers to get public opinion on their side, and they failed. There was less violence in that strike and less crime committed than in any one of our big cities in a single day."

President Wood, Secretary George R. Paterson, with all other executive officers of the federation, were re-elected unanimously. The next convention will be held in 1926 in Jefferson City.

1,000 FURRIERS FLAY OFFICIALS FOR FASCIST RULE

N. Y. Workers Revolt at Kaufman-S. P. Machine

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 2.—More than a thousand members of the Furriers' union crowded Webster hall in answer to a call by the progressive leaders. They came to hear what the left wing is proposing to clear up the chaotic situation in the trade, to receive reports on the recent convention which "legalized" the Kaufman dictatorship, and to protest against the Fascist-Socialist rule in the union.

Kaufman tried to frighten away the workers from the meeting by threatening expulsion to all who attended. The constitution of the union was amended at the recent convention to give the machine power to expel any one who criticizes it. It is worthy of note that this amendment was adopted during the session in the city hall of the Socialist Mecca, Milwaukee.

Demonstration for Gold.

Disregarding the bureaucrats' threats of expulsion and blacklisting, the union members came to the meeting. They listened to Shapiro, Suroff, Miss Polansky and Gold with intense interest and applause. Gold was given a demonstration.

The workers' answer to the threats of the officials was given in the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, and signed by several hundred members, each with his name, address and union ledger number:

Denounce Traitorous Officials.

1. I protest against the despotic laws which were made at the convention.

2. I protest against the union officials that neglect their obligations and duties to the workers, especially at this critical time.

3. I protest against the Fascisti dictatorship established by our union officials. I demand that the union should defend and help the workers in their need, and protest against the fact that some persons use the union for their own personal ends.

If the officials now try to enforce their exceptional laws, and throw out every one criticizing them, they will have to begin with more than a thousand in New York city.

Officials and Bosses Are Chums.

At the meeting were brought out the terrible facts that when complaints are made against employers, the officials pay no attention. The bosses are allowed to run everything their own way. No effort is made to enforce the union agreement, even in the question of the minimum scale of wages. The officials, friendly to the bosses, terrorize the workers by every means at hand.

Send in that Subscription Today!

CENTRUM LEADER TO FORM CHOP SUEY CABINET

Political Odds and Ends Are Invited

BERLIN, June 2.—Chancellor Marx Catholic Party leader, has accepted the commission to form a government from the Socialist president of the Imperial German Republic, the notorious lackey of the German capitalist class, the renegade saddler, Ebert.

The new cabinet will contain a strong minority of Fascisti, it is believed. The extreme nationalists favor the Dawes plan with reservations. Socialists are also expected to be given portfolios. As a matter of fact, the Socialists can hardly be distinguished from a certain element among the Fascisti. They joined in singing "Deutchland Uber Alles" in the Reichstag to drown the "Internationale" of the revolutionary Communist deputies. On the industrial field they are the willing tools of the industrialists. They are the strongest supporters of the Dawes plan to keep the German workers in slavery.

The Nationalists have asked the portfolios of the Interior Food and Economic posts.

The first session of the Reichstag ended in a riot. The impetus was given to the disturbance by the appearance of the hated Ludendorf to answer the roll after having filled up on whisky at the Reichstag bar. From then on, cries of "mass murder" and "coward" echoed thru the chamber.

An attempt to eject the Communists is expected at the next session. The Socialists are expected to lead the attack, backed by the Fascisti. The crowds in the gallery applauded the Communists and jeered the reactionaries, so it is also planned to clear the galleries and allow none there unless they show their red cards in the yellow Socialist international or carry some credential from the Fascisti organization.

Bakers Cause Unemployment.
(By The Federated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 2.—Widespread unemployment in the textile industry is due partly to a war between two groups of bankers, Sara A. Conboy, United Textile Workers of America, told the annual convention, Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems in session in Pittsburgh.

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The Amalgamated Bank, owned by labor for the interest of labor, in its efforts to give the best service, strives to save its customers their dollars, dollars earned by hard labor, dollars saved up by privation and self-denial.

It is through this policy that in a little over one year the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago saved its customers $100,000.00 on remittances sent to Russia. Thousands of dollars more were saved on commissions sent to Poland, Germany, Roumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries.

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UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS — **A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN**

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Unionize the Western Electric

Among the greatest trustified industries that have crushed out all traces of unionism stands the electrical trust, subsidiary of the great interests that control telephone and telegraph communication in the United States. The Western Electric plants in Chicago, employing tens of thousands of workers, mainly young men and women, typify these industrial feudalist survivals. Labor will be forced to break down these walled cities of capitalism before it can put up an effective fight against exploitation. The series of articles now beginning in the DAILY WORKER about conditions in the Western Electric plants will be of great help in rousing the consciousness of the enslaved workers therein. They will also help the labor movement in other industries to realize that these unorganized plants are like pistols at the head of the trade unions of the country. From the unorganized industries, such as steel, packing, and electricity, come the leadership and finances of the "open shop," union-crushing campaigns of the employing class. Such pest-houses of anti-unionism must be wiped off the labor map.

Readers of the DAILY WORKER should pay especial attention to the articles on the electrical industry, should pass them on to fellow unionists, and should assist in getting copies into the hands of every worker in the electrical industry. By all working together we will lay the ground for unionizing the Western Electric Company.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Fooling the Philippines

Press despatches would have us believe that the Filipino independence advocates recently arrived in Washington are ready to accept the Fairfield and Johnson measures providing for Philippine freedom within about twenty-five years.

We are loath to believe it, unless such determined fighters for complete national freedom as Guevara, Quezon, Osmena, Roxas, and Gabaldon have permitted the imperialist lackeys at Washington to pull the wool over their eyes. If the Filipino mission will lend a hand in the passage of this measure it will be falling into a dangerous trap set for the independence movement by the General Woods, Colonel Proctors, the Firestone Rubber and the Standard Oil interests.

Once the Filipino spokesmen admit that the American imperialists have a right to stay in the Islands even one day, let alone twenty-five years, they will be surrendering the cardinal point of their whole struggle, they will be surrendering the most powerful weapon in their hands—the fact that the American capitalists and their strike-breaking government have no business in the Philippines and are there only to exploit the country and rob the native people of the natural resources of the archipelago. Besides, postponing the settlement of the question of independence for a quarter of a century—means depriving the great Filipino freedom movement of much of its present fervor and zeal. This is precisely what the reactionary capitalist government at Washington is playing for.

There is still another rub to this crooked manoeuver on the part of the Coolidge Teapot administration. During the twenty-five year transition period the American capitalists will increase their investments in the Philippines and will make sure of getting a stranglehold on the islands. At present we are told that the Philippines can't be freed in less than twenty-five years because it will take this period for the Filipino people to meet the obligations they have incurred to certain Boston and New York bankers. It is as clear as the brightest daylight that at the end of the fixed period the Filipino nation will be more than ever in bondage to our profit-hungry financiers. Thus, the reasons that are being given today against immediate Philippine independence will be given with much more force behind them twenty-five years from now. The present "solution" is therefore no solution at all and simply serves our ruling class with an effective ruse for denying the Filipino people their national freedom which is long overdue them.

We hope that the Filipino spokesmen will not allow our capitalist plunderbund to fool them. If Quezon, Osmena and their colleagues do not fight the Fairfield and Johnson measures tooth and nail, they will be guilty of striking a serious blow at the cause of their people. We hope that the Filipino working and farming masses who are the real driving force in the whole freedom movement and who will be the ones to bear the brunt of the suffering and burdens imposed upon the archipelago will make their sentiment known in unmistakeable terms and will have the Independence Mission emphatically repudiate the intentions now being attributed to it.

Bankruptcy of Progressives

The recent pronouncement of LaFollette is the declaration in bankruptcy of the so-called progressives in the Republican party. These luke-warm opponents of the old guard in the Republican machine have been playing around with the aroused workers and farmers, hoping to divert them from their class aims, and trading upon their support for favors from the machine. Growing presure from their bosses on one side, and more definite demands from the masses on the other, have finally forced their hand. The pseudo-progressives now announce which side of the struggle they are on. They are against the farmer-labor movement.

Such rapid bankruptcy of the LaFollette group will doubtless surprise thousands of workers and farmers, who have had little opportunity to study, or political experience whereby to judge these political fakers. The shock of disillusion will be a distinct service to the farmer-labor movement, however, and is all the more valuable coming so early in the game. It could not be expected that the masses would accept the word of the Communists and other class-conscious elements who have been pointing out that just this must happen. It was necessary that LaFollette himself, and all of his kind, should, by their acts of treachery, force home the lesson to the toiling masses that they must depend entirely upon their own class power, upon their own organization, upon their own leadership, in the struggle against capitalist exploitation.

The first lesson in the A. B. C. of politics has been given to the working class. The whole movement is strengthened and braced by the dash of cold water upon its youthful and misplaced enthusiasm for the middle-class politicians. Forward, now, to the struggle and to the further experience which will forge the power of working class emancipation!

Send in that Subscription Today!

Greetings to "Il Lavoratore!"

Il Lavoratore, Communist daily paper in the Italian language, has appeared. The first issue was in the hands of its eagers readers yesterday. The energetic work and loyal devotion of the Italian Section of the Workers Party has been rewarded. Italian workers now have their own daily paper.

The new daily is a weapon for the class-conscious Italian workers who, because of language, are not able to take full advantage of the DAILY WORKER. It carries the message of the Workers Party of America to the millions of Italians in this country who cannot yet sufficiently use the English language. It gives them the news of the revolutionary movement of the workers; it gives them the leadership of the Communist International; it joins them to the international working class.

Il Lavoratore is another gun in the great battery of the Communist and working-class press. The DAILY WORKER greets its Italian comrade, and calls upon its readers to salute it with a bombardment of subscriptions.

Send in that Subscription Today!

The Place of Co-Operatives

Co-operative organizations of workers, designed to take over distribution of the necessities of life by the workers themselves insofar as the workers' resources may permit, have long occupied an important part in working-class life in Europe. There is every reason to expect that co-operatives will develop more and more in America, in spite of the fact that in the past such efforts have led a precarious existence. Class-conscious workers should welcome efforts in this direction, should participate in them, and help to guide them along sound working-class lines.

But those advocates of co-operative endeavors, who try to raise the co-operative movement to the position of a cure-all of social evils, who present it as an alternative to the class struggle, or who try to make of it an instrument of collaboration of the workers with the capitalist class, will have to be resolutely put in their place. There is a distinct tendency in American co-operative efforts to make of the movement something exclusive of trade union and political action, substitutes for the more direct and far-reaching organs of struggle. Such ideas cannot be tolerated in a healthy working class.

Send in that Subscription Today!

A Valuable Lesson

Announcements of their position on the June 17th Convention by organizations and prominent men, continue to clarify the situation for the workers. Against June 17th are Gary, Morgan, Coolidge, McAdoo, Burns, LaFollette, Gompers, Hopkins, et al. For June 17th are the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota, the Labor Party of Illinois, the Progressive Party of Nebraska, the United Farmer-Labor Party of New York, the Western Progressive Farmers, the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, the Farmer-Labor parties of Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Michigan, Montana, California, and innumerable cities and counties.

When the organized workers and farmers find themselves so sharply at odds with the middle-class politicians and bureaucrats who have allied themselves with the exploiting capitalists against independent working-class organization, then they will learn the first lesson of political power—depend upon yourselves, organize your own forces, crystallize your own leadership.

Winchevsky, Singer of Revolution Goes to Russia

By M. A. SKROMNY.

It was fifty-two years ago, way back in the old Darkest Russia, in a little old Lithuanian-Russian village, when a youth of 17, made up his first revolutionary song. The rays of light and hope had just begun to break thru the heavy black clouds of the terrible reaction of czardom.

Nobody dared to think, to even dream of freedom. A small handful of the Insane Brave, as Gorki calls them, used to come together in the dark of the night at the grave yard of the old village church to dream their insane dreams, for it was nothing short of insanity at that time to dream of a Russia without a czar, or a Russia, where the Jew was not in instant fear of pogroms, where the peasant would not bend his knees before the pomjeschik (rich land owner), would not kiss the hand of the pop (priest), would not be in mortal fear of the dvorjans (noblemen).

"Insane Dreamers."

Among this small group of Insane Dreamers there was a nun, who kept the underground literature in the safest place—the monastery, a student of theology, a son of the village priest, who, while preparing to serve God, met a different god—the great suffering people of Russia—and decided to serve this God, instead of the God of his fathers. And the young Jewish lad became one of them.

A Jewish boy—the comrade of the priest's son! It was a mortal sin for a Jew to touch anything printed in "goish!" It was as "thref" to the Jew as the Thora (Holy Scripture) was "kosher" to him. And the Jewish boy was the comrade of the priest's son. The love for the great suffering masses—the Jews as well as the enslaved peasantry—the Christians, the will and determination to fight and give their lives for the greatest of all ideals—the Freedom of the World, united these youthful dreamers in the struggle with the Unequal, where nothing but suffering and death was expected.

Sings For Freedom.

And death and suffering came. With the development of the struggle thousands have been smothered to death in the filthy jails, in the Katorga mines of Siberia, on the roads to Siberia, where they had been driven on foot for thousands of miles under the convoy of brutal soldiers and officers, who would often shoot them down in cold blood in order to get rid of them and report to the superiors that "they tried to escape."

Some lost their courage, others flinched—the Jewish lad kept on. After his first song of freedom, there came some more and more. He soon became the Singer of the Oppressed. In every shop and factory of the "cherta osedlosty"—the Pale, where Jews were permitted to live,— they were singing his sad songs of oppression and freedom. The great mass of the workers did not know the author, they did not even know his name.

Finally, he, as well as many others, was forced to immigrate.

Forced to Leave Czar-Land.

When he came to Germany, he was arrested by the Bismark government and threatened with deportation to Russia. He attempted to go to England, but the British government would not admit him. Finally he succeeded in getting into England. In London, soon after his arrival he became the editor of a revolutionary publication, which they used to smuggle into Russia. He kept on the fight.

Later on he immigrated to the United States. Here he participated in the building up of the revolutionary movement among the Jewish workers while keeping in touch at the same time with the revolutionary movement of Russia.

Many of his former comrades with the advance of years became "respectful citizens," lawful Socialists, or "Americanized" themselves by becoming "successful" business people, editors of yellow dog publications, etc. But he remained the Insane Dreamer, the Singer of the Revolution, the unconquered rebel. While many of his former comrades forgot about Russia, he continued to sing and write of Freedom, of a Russia without a czar, a Russia where the Jew was not in constant fear of pogroms, where the peasant would not bend his knees before the pomjeschik, would not kiss the hand of the pop, would not be in mortal fear of the dvorjans.

Dream Comes True.

And then the miracle happened: the Bolshevik revolution came and swept away the terrible nightmare of Russia! His Insane Dream came true! And while the host of his former comrades, the yellows of all nations—were crying that the thing that had been done—can not be done,—he was singing his songs to the rising sun, to the youthful builders of the new world of his life's dreams.

And the youthful builders also heard his songs and invited him to come to them and live with them, and rest there after his half a century's work for the dream that now came true. The Soviet government invited him to come to Russia and live on government pension. But this youthful rebel of 69 years, decided to go there to work. He feels too young to quit the fight. As a matter of fact, at the invitation of the Young Workers' League of Detroit, while he was there, he joined them as a member.

There aren't many such rebels as Comrade Morris Winchevsky among us—the younger generation. We are sorry to see him leave us, but the struggle is one and the same all over the world. And we know that he will be a source of new inspiration to our Russian comrades.

Farewell, dear comrade. Give our greetings to the Russian Revolution. Tell our Russian comrades that while you are gone from these shores, we are still on the job.

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Freedom For the Philippines

Program adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party:

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party adopted the following program for work in support of Philippine independence and for the struggle in the Philippines against both the American and native exploiters of the workers and farmers of that country.

Philippine Program:

1.—That we foster an intense nationalist spirit and a hatred of American imperialism in the Philippine Islands. In this propaganda it is our task to point out continually that the American workers and farmers are the only friends the Filipino people have in the United States and that it is only the American capitalists who are the enemies of the Filipino people.

2.—That we endorse the Philippine boycott against goods of American capitalists and that we recommend to the Filipinos to organize their boycott in such a fashion as to hit American business interests where it hurts them most and is most effective, instead of a general boycott which might tend to dissipate the usefulness of this weapon.

3.—That we encourage the support of the popular freedom loan to aid the independence movement.

4.—That we encourage the participation by the workers and tenant farmers in the movement for national freedom as members of the working classes. Here we must point out that the workers participating in this struggle are engaged in the conflict in order to enhance their own class interests and not for the sake of promoting the welfare of their native bourgeoisie as against the foreign American capitalists.

5.—That we encourage the spread and the strengthening of all mass organizations of labor such as the three labor and farm federations, the Society of the Power of the Poor, etc.

6.—That we call upon the workers and tenant farmers to organize special class divisions of the loan campaign and to secure special working and farming class representation on all missions and committees dealing with independence problems. This is essential because of the fact that the best fighters in the Philippines and in the United States for Filipino freedom are the workers and farmers of both nations.

7.—That we draw the attention of the Filippine workers and farmers to the fact that they also have an enemy, the less dangerous temporarily, be cause of its present weakness, than the powerful American inperialist exploiters, in their own capitalist and landlord classes. Under no circumstances shall the waging of an intense campaign for national freedom serve as an excuse for not waging a relentless class war at home.

8.—That towards this end the workers wage a determined fight for the improvement of their living and employment conditions for the extension of the suffrage, and for the right to organize.

9.—That we ask the Filipino workers and farmers to strengthen the present organizations thru unifying their existing ones and extending them wherever possible.

10.—That we recommend to the Filipino workers and tenant farmers that they consider the organization of a class Farmer-Labor Party in the Islands.

11.—That we, as soon as practicable, organize the Filipino members of the Workers Party into a Filipino Communist League as a step towards the organization of a similar body in the Islands.

12.—That we call upon the Filipino workers and farmers to take steps to prevent native or any other capitalists from getting hold of the coal, and sugar and other centrals now being operated by the government; that the same operation continue; and that in cases where the government is planning to give up ownership and control, the industry or factories in question be turned over to co-operatives of workers engaged in the same and to members of other labor and tenant farm organizations.

13.—That we demand the immediate recall of General Wood and press for an investigation of his regime, especially of the charges made against this administration and Secretary of War Weeks in the articles on this problem appearing in the LIBERATOR and WORKER.

14.—That we assure the Filipino workers and tenant farmers of our determination to fight side by side with them for genuine national freedom; that we denounce all measures aiming at misleading the Filipino people by granting fraudulent independence limited thru preference to American business interests, and the right of the U. S. Navy to establish bases in the Island waters; and that we call upon all labor and farm organizations to force the government to drop its present imperialist policy against the Philippines.

15.—That in all our propaganda we emphatically point out that the only organization that is today fighting for the freedom of all oppressed nationalities is the Comintern.

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MUSIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

Jennie Lind Revived

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Frieda Hempel, soprano, was soloist at the so-called "Jenny Lind" concert of the North Shore festival last Tuesday night. Miss Hempel made the description good by being costumed in a huge hoop skirt affair, and by singing with a glorious coloratura voice like that of the great Swedish singer. Miss Hempel sang a light and tuneful aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and followed it with the "Shadow Song" in Meyerbeer's opera, "Dinorah."

This "Shadow Song" is a brilliant example of one of the lowest forms of musical quackery, that of accompanying a soprano solo with a flute obligato. Trills and fast runs in the flute are imitated by the voice. And the logical conclusion is that the singer and instrumentalist have demonstrated the superiorty of the flute over the voice as a bravura instrument. But there is little necessity for such a demonstration.

The orchestral part of the program included an overture, two symphony poems, and a suite, "Thru the Looking Glass," by Deems Taylor, directed by the composer. The suite is a real bit of humor in music, and humor is a quality that it is difficult to make music express. The suite takes episodes from Lewis Carroll's famous "Alice in Wonderland" story and paints tone pictures of them. The garden of live flowers, inhabited by such beasts as the elephant-gnat and the bread-and-butter fly, the monstrous Jabberwocky and his hideous death, and the romantic white knight are some of them.

Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," after a poem by Nicholas Lenau, suggests a romantic atmosphere, but gets no further.

The other works, the "Academic Festival" overture by Brahms, and Liszt's "Les Preludes" were so recently reviewed here that further words about them are unnecessary.

The Poor Fish Says: I see that some fellow is collecting money for the building of a luxurious house for people who have once been rich, so that they may live well to their last days. That's a brilliant idea and should meet with the approval of all workers who know what it is to be poor and deprived of the better things of life.

School of Social Philosophy Invites Diners for Friday

Everyone interested in the Chicago School of Social Philosophy is invited to attend the first banquet of the members, students, faculty, and sympathizers of the organization. The informal dinner will be held Friday, June 6, at 7 p. m., in King's restaurant, 160 W. Monroe St., and plates may be reserved at $1 each by notifying M. C. Winokur, secretary, at 3236 Cortez St., phone Spaulding 1341.

The future activities of the school will be the chief topic of discussion at the gathering. Dr. Carl Haessler, Dr. Leland Olds, and Dr. Robert Morse Lovett comprise the faculty of the new school.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Lieutenant Mike Grady of the Chicago detective bureau was one of the most popular law enforcement officers of this city's police force, among the capitalists, until a few days ago. Just now his stock has fallen considerably. He was called the "ace" of the force. He was the terror of law breakers and evil doers. The capitalist press, particularly the Herald-Examiner, which appears to have easy access to police force secrets, gave him and his squad plenty of advertising. When he fell from grace he was among those engaged in the task of unraveling the mystery surrounding the death of the Frank boy, son of a millionaire pawnbroker.

* * *

Grady and his squad are now indicted. Instead of being law protectors they were found to be law violators. Surprise was often expressed that Chicago gunmen, among whom the name of Dean O'Bannion frequently figured, should get away with their shooting so easily. Men were killed, sometimes in open daylight on the public highways, and the culprits escaped. An indictment might be secured, but the necessary witnesses would not appear. It was mighty queer, to say the least about it. Grady's men could get to the bottom of every mystery except a bootleggers' war.

* * *

After an investigation lasting six months, agents of the government secured the indictment of Grady and his squad for complicity in the Sibley warehouse million-dollar whisky conspiracy. The withdrawal was on forged permits made under the leadership of Dean O'Bannion, and Grady's men, in a detective bureau automobile, served as guard for O'Bannion's rum runners. This is quite interesting reading for those who have had the privilege of spending a night in the foul atmosphere of the bureau as guests of the Chicago police. Those detectives who ostensibly protect the public from criminals are here proven large scale grafters and criminals. Unfortunate victims of police brutality who are picked up on the streets on suspicion are taken to the detective bureau and subjected to indignities, foully abused in the most obscene language and used as punching bags by the grinning gangsters who encircle the prisoner as he stands with his back to the cellar wall with the glare of many electric lights in his eyes.

* * *

No doubt Mr. Grady was one of those indignant lieutenants of the law who instructed his underlings at roll call to give some poor devil "a little medicine" after he got thru asking him why he was here and what his name was and other equally superfluous questions. It is rumored around the detective bureau that many police characters are picked up frequently, taken to the bureau and shaken down for graft. The capitalist system is based on robbery, and the government is becoming so corrupt that its supporters no longer make even a pretense of respecting the laws made by themselves.

* * *

Ramsay MacDonald, the British premier, will probably attend the opening of the League of Nations assembly in September. He is tremendously interested in restoring capitalist equilibrium in Europe, and places great reliance on the assistance of Herriot of France in aiding him get the tottering robber system on its feet again. The socialism of MacDonald and Herriot do not materially differ. Both stand for the capitalist system, but they would clip the tiger's claws a little so that he would not scratch the workers into rebellion. They both stand for the League of Nations and the Dawes plan.

* * *

The Irish Free State candidate defeated the followers of De Valera in the Limerick by-elections. Limerick was a Republican stronghold, but owing to the abstention policy of the De Valeraites the voters came to the conclusion that it was futile electing a man who would not take his seat in parliament, even if elected. The policy of boycotting parliament originated with Arthur Griffith, the founder of the Sinn Fein party, which rose in opposition to the old Irish Parliamentary party, led by John Redmond. This tactic never made any impression in Ireland, and only the Easter week rebellion, to which Griffith was opposed, saved the Sinn Fein party from extinction. With the signing of the treaty and the shifting of parliamentary activity from London to Dublin, the abstention policy held less promise than ever. In the first elections after the acceptance of the Free State compromise the De Valera anti-treatyites won 44 seats, but did not participate in the Dail. Since then their stocks have gone down, with the result that, despite the blunders committed by the Free State party and their murderous policy of suppression, they are now able to win the Republican stronghold of Limerick from the De Valera forces. That is the result of making a principle of what was at best a tactic of doubtful value.

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McNary-Haugen Bill Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Opponents of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill served notice in the house today that a final vote would be forced next Tuesday.

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